

THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

Vol. XIII.

Five cents a copy.

BEREA, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, MARCH 21, 1912

One Dollar a year.

No. 88



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R. R. COYLE

BEREA, - - - - - KENTUCKY

THREE GREAT FEATURES

The Citizen presents to its readers three great features this week. The first, on page 3, is a summary of the work of the Legislature which has just adjourned. Let each reader look through the list and see what his representative or senator has done, and also acquaint himself with the new laws.

And Prof. Clark's discussion of Intensive Farming is worthy of mention. This paper, while really connected with the one last week, is complete in itself, showing under eight heads what we need to do in Kentucky to make our farms and farming profitable.

Lastly, we call special attention to a description of the farm special train which will be in Berea the 29th. Every one within reach of any point where this train stops should not fail to see the exhibits and hear the lectures. A night session will be given to Berea and both the upper and lower Chapels will be used.

This farmer's course on wheels marks the beginning of a new agricultural era in Kentucky. It is in line with educational movements in the northwest which have practically doubled the value of farm products.

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WORLD NEWS

Attempt to Assassinate King of Italy—Conditions better in Mexico—Chinese Situation Critical—No Settlement in Sight in English Strike.

KING OF ITALY FIRED UPON

The King of Italy was shot at three times last Thursday while riding in an open carriage to attend a memorial service for his father. The King escaped unhurt, but one of the guards was seriously wounded. The would-be assassin declared that he was an individual anarchist, opposed to all government.

IN MEXICO

There are rumors of more trouble in the southern part of Mexico, the hopes of peace that were entertained for a few days seeming to be groundless. However, on the whole the Government has conditions better in hand than ten days ago.

CHINESE SITUATION

News from China has been rather meagre this week. Peking was threatened the latter part of last week by an invasion of ten thousand Mohammedan fanatics under General Shin Yuan. Up until Saturday the situation was still critical, and it was announced from Washington that three big cruisers had been dispatched to the Philippines, thus strengthening the naval forces of the United States in case of emergencies.

ENGLISH STRIKE SITUATION

Renewed efforts on the part of the Government to adjust the differences between the strikers and the coal operators is confessed to be a dismal failure. The strike has been on now for more than two weeks and incalculable damage to business has been done and much suffering resulted. So far there has been no disorder, however.

NUGGETS FROM DIFFERENT MINES

A long face is not a passport to heaven.

About the only troubles that ever come single are fussy old maids, or sour old bachelors.

Steam has been defined as a bucket of water in a tremendous perspiration.

The man who can smile and won't do it cheats others and robs himself.

A blush on the cheek is not the same as a red rose but it's the next thing to it.

Better live in a house without windows than in one without books.

"SOWING THE WIND"

The students' Roosevelt Club held a meeting to which citizens were invited in the Upper Chapel on Monday night. We regret to say that the spirit of this meeting was not such as to promote party harmony or make for party success, or to enlighten any one upon the great principles at stake in the coming convention.

The chief address was largely devoted to impugning the motives of those Republicans who favor the re-election of Taft. Mr. Roosevelt has pledged himself to support Taft if the latter is nominated, but Mr. Roosevelt's furious supporters are fast bringing about a state of affairs in which united support of any candidate will be impossible.

The accusation that certain Republicans support the President for the sake of the offices he can give them has no more foundation than would belong to a similar charge against the supporters of Mr. Roosevelt. We should wish to apologize if we were ever so inconsiderate as to thus accuse and wound our fellow Republicans.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE IN LIQUORS

On Feb. 1st we published the complete text of the Kenyon-Sheppard Bill, which is now before Congress, prohibiting interstate commerce in intoxicating liquors, and commented at length upon the bill, urging all friends of the measure to write to their congressmen and senators. On Feb. 29th we again commented upon the measure.

Since these editorials were published, our attention has been called to the fact that Congressman Hobson has introduced a resolution in the House of Representatives proposing an amendment to the constitution prohibiting the manufacture for sale and importation for sale of beverages containing alcohol.

Both the Hobson resolution and the Sheppard-Kenyon Bill are now being considered by appropriate committees, and we urge again that the friends of temperance communicate immediately with their congressmen and let their convictions be known.

That united action may be secured and the matter facilitated Mrs. Hyland, who is stopping with President and Mrs. Frost and who is very much interested in temperance legislation, has left forms of petitions favoring both the measures in the Citizen Office. We hope that friends of the measures will call and affix their signatures.

A RECKLESS PEOPLE

The American people are known the world over as a reckless people—reckless in two respects.

In the first place, it is charged that they are most indifferent to the value of human life and consequently there is a waste of life from easily preventable causes; death from the preventable diseases, reckless driving of automobiles, bad management of the railroads, carelessness of railroad employees, and, what is worse still, the purposeful taking of human life, in which the United States has a record surpassing Spain and Italy.

The other respect in which recklessness is not only charged against us but proved in the matter of the destruction of property by fire. Here are some of the figures:

Fire losses in the United States are nearly ten times what they are in Germany, amounting in the United States and Canada together in 1911, to \$234,337,250, or, for the United States, \$2.51 per capita against 33c in Europe. If the cost of prevention be added to the loss, the figures come up to \$450,000,000. To this must be added a total of five thousand killed and fifty thousand injured as the result of these fires. During 1911 an educational campaign was carried on throughout the Union, the aim of which was to put before the people so thoroughly the causes of fires and the methods of prevention that the year 1912 might mark a great reduction in these losses. But for January of the new year the loss averaged a million dollars a day or 50 per cent more than for the same month last year.

These figures are appalling and ought to be sufficient to cause an awakening when it is remembered that fire loss is an irreparable loss. Although it may be covered by insurance, insurance only means a distribution of the burden of loss, while in reality the destruction of property and other valuables by fire is so much forever taken out of the sum total of the wealth of the country.

The difference in loss in this country and in Germany is accounted for by the rigid laws in the latter country, which provide for a careful investigation to fix the responsibility and adequate penalties which, in many instances, place the burden of the loss upon the persons found to be responsible. This accounts for a low percentage of loss there. At the same time the high percentage in this country is attributed to what is called our insistence upon "personal freedom"—the freedom, for instance, to smoke a cigarette or cigar wherever we please and to carelessly throw away a burning match. Of 4,234 known causes of fire in Chicago last year, 1,121 were due to the careless use of matches.

Verily, the price of American conceit is too high.

FAREWELL TO MRS. PUTNAM

Few College workers have been better known or more widely appreciated than Mrs. Kate Urner Putnam, who came to Berea as head of the Normal Department which was just beginning, after long suspension, in 1895. She has also taught in Home



Mrs. K. U. Putnam

Science, and in the Academy. She has been a very positive force for the last five years. In earlier years she was a conductor of teachers institutes in Kentucky and West Virginia.

For some years Mrs. Putnam has been doing only part work, and on the advice of her physician she now retires to enjoy a well-earned rest, though it is hoped she may return

and teach one or two classes next year.

Faculty, students and citizens have been expressing their good-will in various ways. In particular the Academy Department in its famous dining room gave her and the young ladies of the department a special dinner last Tuesday night. Jack Imrie was the presiding officer and many happy speeches were made. In response to many requests a poem to the Academy girls—not original—was read by Pres. Frost, is printed herewith. It shows the ideals of womanhood which Mrs. Putnam has upheld.

THE BEREA ACADEMY GIRL.

A practical, plain young girl;
Not afraid-of-the-rain young girl,
A poetical posy,
A ruddy and rosy,
A helper-of-self young girl.

At-home-in-your-place young girl;
A never-will-lace young girl;
A toiler serene,
A life pure and clean,
A princess-of-peace young girl.

A wear-her-own-hair young girl;
A free-from-a-stare young girl;
Improves every hour,
No sickly sunflower,
A wealth-of-rare-sense young girl.

Plenty-room-in-her-shoes young girl;
No indulger-in-blues young girl;
Not a bang on her brow,
To fraud not a bow,
She's a just-what-she-seems young girl.

Not a reader-of-trash young girl;
Not a cheap-jeweled-flash young girl;
Continued on Page Five

FERTILIZERS

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the lowest prices at

CHRISMAN'S

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NEWS OF THE WEEK IN OUR OWN STATE

Taft Far in the Lead—Judicial Decision "Recalled" in Virginia—Admiral Melville Dies—The Maine Finds a Tomb—The President in New England—Mexican Trade—Dr. Wiley Resigns.

HOW THEY STAND

It is all one way so far, President Taft to date having a total of 135 instructed votes, while Mr. Roosevelt has only the votes of the Oklahoma delegation and one from New Mexico, a total of 15. The North Dakota primary, held Tuesday, resulted in a victory for LaFollette.

The most serious blow to the contention of the Roosevelt adherents so far is the result of the primary in Indianapolis and adjoining counties last week, which went overwhelmingly for President Taft. This would seem to indicate that not all of "the people" everywhere are for Mr. Roosevelt.

RECALL OF JUDICIAL DECISIONS IN VIRGINIA

As the Judge in the Hillsville, Va., Circuit Court was sentencing a prisoner, one of a notorious gang known as the Allen gang, last Thursday, twenty members of the gang rose in the court room with their revolvers and shot to death the Judge, Thornton L. Massie, William Foster, the Commonwealth's Attorney, Sheriff, L. L. Webb, and one of the jurors. After all the officers of the court were killed, the gang backed out of the building and fled to the mountains, where they are now surrounded in a strong position, by state troops and detectives, according to the latest reports.

This terrible instance, coupled with the sending of a bomb to a New York City judge, ought to be food for serious thought to all those throughout the country who are denouncing the courts and sowing the seeds of disrespect for the real bulwarks of stable constitutional government.

AGED ADMIRAL DIES

Rear Admiral George W. Melville, pioneer Arctic explorer and inventive genius died at his home in Philadelphia, the 22nd. Admiral Melville was on the retired list, but up until a few days before his death

(Continued on Page Five)

Last Hours of the Legislature—McCreary's Monument—Chinn for Congress in the 8th—"Recalling" Legislation—What is "Near"—New Capitol too Small—Memorial to Lincoln's Mother.

DIED NATURAL DEATH

The session of the Legislature came to an end last Wednesday at 1:30 a. m. Its last hours were rather stormy. Senators Hogg and Eaton conducting a filibuster to prevent a change in the 23rd, 25th and 33rd judicial districts. However, the unanimous verdict is that death was due to natural causes, the expiration of the allotted three score days.

NEW COUNTY

The Governor, last Tuesday, put the cap-stone on his own monument when he signed the bill creating a new county out of parts of Pulaski, Whitley and Wayne. It is to be McCrory County, of course, and makes the 120th in the state.

ANNOUNCES FOR CONGRESS IN THE 8th.

The Redistricting Bill, one of the products of the recent session of the Legislature, placed Casey and Adair Counties in the 8th District and took Rockcastle out and joined it to the 11th. That looks a little bit like a gerrymander since Rockcastle is the only real Republican County in the District. Colonel Jack Chinn of Mercer County announced his candidacy on the 15th to succeed Congressman Helm in the 8th District.

"RECALLING" LEGISLATION

Strong protest is going up from all over the state against Senate Bill No. 56, which was passed during the last hours of the session in a rush, and was designed, though in its title it professes otherwise, to eliminate the tuberculin test for cattle. The Women's Clubs of the state and the State Board of Health are back of the movement urging the Governor to veto the bill, and a hearing will be given them and the defenders of the bill today.

WHAT IS "NEAR?"

The bill prohibiting the selling of liquor within four hundred feet of Kentucky University at Lexington and the two Normal Schools was signed by the Governor the 14th. In

(Continued on Page Five)

UNDERFEED HEATING SYSTEM

The Best Heating Apparatus on The Market at The Present Time

Over 10,000 installed in three years throughout the United States. The recent period of severe cold weather was a trying one for every heating system. All my installations proved to be equal to the occasion.

If you want a heating system that saves over one-half on your coal bill;

One that requires less attention than any other;

One that keeps your home at an even heat;

One that keeps your rooms warm in the morning without attention throughout the night;

One that eliminates Smoke, Soot and Clinkers;

One that will not burn the fire-pot or grates;

THE UNDERFEED

is the one that makes possible the above desirable qualities.

Present users will back up every claim I make. There will be more Underfeeds installed during 1912 than any previous year. Be sure that you have one for the future. They pay for themselves. Made for either Hot Water, Steam or Hot Air Heating. Booklets and names of users in this locality upon request.

HENRY LENGFELLNER

Office—Jackson St., rear of Main.

Phone 7 or 181.

MARCH 26, 1912

Is the time when the College Band will give its annual concert in the Chapel. This is to be one of the leading musical treats of the year, and those who miss it will have cause to regret it. The classical overtures, the popular hits of the day and the beautiful solos are sure to please everyone.

The opportunity of hearing a great cornet soloist is not often afforded to Berea people, so do not miss the one chance of hearing Mr. Ross Hickernell, the world famed cornetist.

Admission 10 and 15 cents. Doors open at 7:00. Program 7:30

The Citizen

A family newspaper for all that is right true and interesting.

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.

(Incorporated)
J. P. Faulkner, Editor and Manager.

Subscription Rates

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

One year \$1.00
Six Months50
Three Months25

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Some bachelors who pretend to fear that they will be made leap year victims are merely throwing bouquets at themselves.

There may be a dearth of \$10,000 men, as George Perkins says, but few men make it a practice to dodge \$10,000 jobs.

Some folk hold that the grizzly bear and the turkey trot are graceful and others are firm in the contention that they are disgraceful.

Philadelphia has a case where the lady not only proposed but paid the carfare and the parson. Leap year isn't so bad after all.

Fears that the ten-hour law will apply to household servants are groundless. Nothing on earth could induce them to work that long.

England may be mistress of the seas, but that is cold comfort to Queen Mary when she has one of her attacks of seasickness.

It is as pertinent a comment as any that not one of the 46 immortals that have just been listed ever saw their names in the baseball news.

The San Francisco thief who stole the fence around a grave evidently failed to see why the dead man should have a fence to keep him in.

It is said that 44,500 letters find their way every day into the dead letter office, and yet there is no sign of a decrease in the number of bills we get.

A Chicago professor has demonstrated that the smoke from a single cigar can kill 5,000 germs. A cigar store is no place for a respectable germ.

A Chicago professor proposes to give progressives lessons in oratory. But has it not generally been supposed that the progressive orator was born, not made.

Treasury officials are said to be in favor of the coinage of three cent pieces. If it will make money any more plentiful it has our hearty indorsement.

The Wright brothers are said to have developed a safe and sane aeroplane, but we refuse to take a chance in one of them until we have been shown.

There are times when a joke is not a joke. A probation officer in New York holds that 50 per cent. of that city's marital troubles are due to the mother-in-law.

Picking the ten most beautiful women is a dangerous pastime. A young fellow named Paris once changed the map of the world doing a stunt something like that.

A Pittsburg judge has enjoined a dog from barking. The courts have often attempted to muzzle the press, but this is the first time they have tried it on a dog.

Reports that wolves have resumed the ancient pastime of chewing up hunters remind us that country correspondents, as well as city folk, are afflicted with coal bills.

The Harvard youth who lost \$75,000 at roulette may feel the loss of his money, but he is fully as popular among his fellow students as if he had made the football team.

The man who kicked about the cold weather a week ago is now kicking about the slush. The weather man learned long ago that he can't please all the people all the time.

Customs officials tell us that Americans imported \$17,000,000 worth of pictures from Paris last year. Evidently they mean that Americans paid \$17,000,000 for pictures imported from Paris.

The fact that various Philadelphians hurled eggs at the Irish Players leads one to suspect that those who participated in the ceremony were millionaires or that the eggs were under suspicion.

REBEL LEADERS ARE CHRISTIANS

J. W. HARVEY WRITES TO HIS SON IN LEXINGTON ABOUT CHINESE UPRISING.

SAW 240 SICK AND WOUNDED

Says Soldiers Are for the Most Part Well Armed and of Good Discipline and Are Not Afraid to Die.

Lexington.—That America is now China's ideal and that 80 per cent of the revolutionary leaders of that country are Christians are statements made in a letter written to the Rev. J. W. Harvey of Transylvania University by his son, Dr. W. M. Harvey, a medical missionary in China, who with other American missionaries is now following in the wake of the Chinese armies, giving aid to the wounded of both sides after their battles. Dr. Harvey's letter, which gives an interesting view of the men and ideas which the revolution has recently brought to the front in that country, is as follows:

"Red Cross Station, Ku Chen, Jan. 31, '12.—Dear Father: We got here two days after two battles, the first was a victory for 2,000 imperialists against 200 revolutionists, the second battle saw the imperial forces driven out of town, and to a point 30 miles north.

Have Seen 240 Sick.

"The two days we have been here we have treated 240 sick and wounded. The seriously wounded have been sent to mission hospitals, or to our temporary Red Cross hospitals at Sing Hwai and Kwan. The soldiers are fine men, very polite to us and dead game. It is a pleasure to be associated with them. The general never sees us without expressing his thanks for our willingness to 'eat bitterness' to help out his men.

"We remind him of Confucius' proverb, 'Within the four seas all men are brothers' and assure him it is a pleasure to help anyone. America is now China's ideal and, strange to say, Americans are doing very much more than others to better the physical condition of the men.

"We have a lot of literature and Scriptures which we give to those who read. They know that 80 per cent of the revolutionary leaders are Christians, and appreciate literature; in fact, they are glad to get hold of something telling them of Christ.

Is Always Ready.

"Today we will move north and try to get another peep at the ex-citoyen of Nanking. The old gentleman has been 'lounging around and suffering,' as Uncle Remus would say, there long enough. He lives in a railroad coach to which are hitched two engines, one facing the north and the other the south. He is ready to go somewhere!

"The soldiers are for the most part well armed, well clothed and well trained. Thousands of Cantonese are here and they are regular demons in battle. They say they are not afraid to die, but their business is to kill the enemy rather than look after themselves. About 10,000 of these men are here and 90,000 more on their way. Dr. Koumling of Michigan is with me now. Dr. Shields is just below us opening up a new hospital. Drs. Moore and Crawford will be here soon. We have a staff of mission-trained Chinese, the army has a medical corps. We are fairly well equipped and manned to help the wounded and sick."

MEETING CALLED OFF.

Henderson.—Eighteen operators in district No. 23 came here with the purpose of arranging a scale of wages with the United Mine Workers' convention, in session here. The operators and miners, though their representatives had agreed to hold a conference, reconsidered the matter. President Roll of the mine workers learned from D. Stewart Miller that the operators desired a postponement of the conference to some date subsequent to the adjournment of the convention, the meeting to be called by the joint scale committee. This was agreed to by the miners. President Roll charged that the operators did not want to make any proposition until they knew "what our ammunition is." The reason that the operators gave for waiting was that there were some local troubles to be settled and that the operators at these points were not in a humor to treat with the miners.

A resolution that the mine workers of district No. 23 indorse the Socialist party failed to carry.

Her Artistic Eye.

"I sometimes think," said Mrs. Lapsing, who was looking at a collection of family portraits, "that the pictures they take nowadays aren't half as good as the old vagariotypes they used to take 60 years ago."

Abe Martin Says.

When folks tell you you haint changed a bit it's usually 'cause they can't think of anything else to say. It costs more to keep 'em good will of 'as people than it does a tourin' car.

DIED IN ALASKA.

Lawrenceburg.—Relatives of J. W. Hanly, at one time a citizen of this place, who heard that he had died, after having left the Philippine Islands in 1908 with about \$10,000 in money on his person, have succeeded in tracing Hanly to Juneau, Alaska, near which point, they understand, he was killed in a mine accident about two years ago. Renewed efforts to ascertain the value and extent of Hanly's estate were instituted by Representative Harvey Helm, in behalf of sisters of Hanly who live at Lawrenceburg. As a result of his receiving a letter from J. W. Gaines, attorney for the relatives of Hanly in Lawrenceburg, Representative Helm wrote the secretary of the interior asking government aid in inquiring into Hanly's financial status at the time he was reported to have been killed, about two years ago. According to the Lawrenceburg advices, Hanly forwarded to his sisters \$5,000 a short time before his death. Relatives believe he was worth \$10,000, and probably more, at the time of his reported death. They have been unable to get satisfaction through writing letters to Alaska, and it is thought a government inquiry may develop facts now unknown.

ALLEGED DYNAMITE PLOT.

Glasgow.—The case of the Commonwealth vs. J. K. McFeela, charged with trying to kill Deputy Sheriff Trigg Ennis with dynamite at Park, this county, last April, is on trial. The alleged attempted assassination of Ennis was made by filling the thimble of a wagon wheel with dynamite. The thimble was buried end up near the Ennis home. A cap was placed in the explosive and a nail driven through a plank was placed inside the cap. Above this were a number of old rails and wood arranged in a dead-fall fashion. To the trigger that held the suspended wood was attached a long wire by which the operator could stand 100 feet away and pull the trigger from under the wood, letting it fall. After the death trap was arranged paper was hung on bushes to attract attention. When Ennis went to his barn to feed he noticed the paper on the bushes, and true to the belief of whoever set the trap, went to investigate. When near the place he heard a fall and he noticed the wire moving off through the woods. He charges the followed it and saw the accused enter his home carrying the wire. He returned to the place and later found the infernal machine.

PARENTS WISE TO YOUTHS.

Louisville.—On account of the timely arrival of two fathers prevented the marriage of Fletcher Bryant, 17 years old, of Clark Station, Ky., and Florence Floyd, 16 years old, of Simpsonville, Ky., at Jeffersonville. The youth drove from the girls' home after telling her father they were going to church. Instead they came to Louisville.

When they did not return from church at the usual hour Papa Floyd telephoned Papa Bryant and expressed suspicion of an elopement.

The fathers notified the police of Jeffersonville to stop the marriage. The police never did find the couple, who procured a license from Magistrate James S. Kegwin. They were just about to be wedded when the parents arrived on the scene.

Young Bryant had a heart-to-heart talk with Miss Floyd's father, but he showed no sign of thaw. He took his daughter away.

The Bryant boy was led by Bryant senior, who looked as if he still believes in spanking as a cure for most of the minor infantile ailments.

BOOM FOR SENATOR.

Frankfort.—Friends of Lee Jones, a Franklin county farmer, member of the Franklin county board of control of the Burley Tobacco Growers' society when that organization was in existence, started booming him to succeed W. E. Dowling as a member of the senate in 1914 from this senatorial district, composed of Franklin, Mercer and Anderson counties. For years the custom of rotating in the matter of electing senators from the various counties in this district has been in vogue. Mr. Dowling was named by the people of Anderson county and, according to custom, the people of Franklin county will have the names of his successor, Mr. Jones living at Switzer, Franklin county, and has never held public office before. He is one of the original McCreary men.

Barbourville.—The International Harvester company, which has invested several million dollars in Harlan county coal fields, has established its first battery of coke ovens and is now manufacturing that product. Operations are centered at the head of Looney's creek, to which point a 30-mile railroad extension has been built.

Greatly Improved Phonograph.

A new duplex phonograph has been introduced in Paris and by its means it is possible to have a continuous performance, without break, for hours. The whole opera of Carmen was thus produced, 50 odd records being used.

Unequally Divided.

Sometimes A gets credit for saying what B may have felt and thought and what C had lived for years with courage and self-denial.—Miss Thackeray.

ESCAPES ANARCHIST'S SHOTS



King Victor Emmanuel.

HANGS IN BALANCE

MINERS' DEMANDS AGAIN REJECTED AND AMERICAN STRIKE SEEMS ASSURED.

HALF A MILLION AFFECTED

Union Officials and Operators Say No Concessions Will Be Made—More Out in Germany—British Peace Conference Futile.

New York.—Whether or not 500,000 American miners will walk out is a question of grave moment here at this particular time.

The conference of the anthracite operators and representatives of the United Mine Workers of America, at which the reasons for the denial of the miners' demands were submitted by the committee of ten operators, lasted just long enough for the answer of the operators to be read.

John P. White, president of the miners, and his associates then asked to be permitted to consider the answer until Friday noon, when there will be a further conference at which the miners will say whether they will submit a new proposal or strike.

Following the conference the operators said they had nothing to add to their answer and insisted that it leaves the miners no alternative but work or strike.

It is known the heads of the anthracite locals of the United Mine Workers will scarcely consent to a strike if there is peace in the bituminous districts, whereas united action of the entire organization, claiming to control half a million miners, would be effective.

It is along this line that President White and associates are conferring. Berlin.—The coal miners' strike in the great German fields of Westphalia continues to spread. There are over 240,000 men now on strike, and the situation is becoming worse everywhere. It has taken a most serious turn in several districts, and has resulted already in a fatal conflict between the police and the strikers in the district of Herne.

London.—The thirteenth day of the coal strike ended without a settlement having been reached. The joint conference of the representatives of the miners and mine owners and members of the cabinet adjourned "in order to consider certain proposals made by the prime minister."

Sugar Workers Get Pension.

Jersey City, N. J.—Stockholders of the American Sugar Refining company, here, unanimously passed a resolution providing for the pensioning of all employees more than sixty-five years of age. They are to be retired on a pension equal to one per cent. of their annual income, multiplied by the number of years' service. In the case of women the age limit is fixed at sixty years.

Predicts Strike April 1.

New York.—"The United Mine Workers of America will not compromise one demand that they have made of the anthracite coal operators," declared John P. White, president of the mine workers, here. "I look for a general suspension of work in the anthracite field April 1."

German Coal Strike Spreads.

Berlin.—The coal strike is spreading rapidly to other fields besides those in Westphalia. Over 300,000 miners have laid down their tools.

JURY MUST DECIDE

FEDERAL JUDGE REFUSES PLEA OF PACKERS.

Government Sustained on Every Point at Issue—Defendants Gain Slight Respite.

Chicago.—In their battle to obtain their liberty, the Chicago packers, who have been on trial for more than three months before Federal Judge Carpenter, lost an important point. The court in ruling on a motion of attorneys for the ten indicted men that the case be taken from the jury's hands, denied the plea and held that the trial must proceed. The court's action came after Attorney John S. Miller of counsel for the packers had made the final plea for his clients.

The packers gained a slight respite after the decision had been read when the hearing was continued. Attorney John S. Miller of counsel for the packers obtained the continuance by declaring that the defendants were not prepared to go ahead.

2,000 WOMEN STORM CAPITOL

Big Army of Suffragettes in Washington Seeking Aid From Congress—Speakers Are Eloquent.

Washington.—An army of two thousand women has taken the United States capitol by storm in the cause of woman suffrage. The weapons they used were eloquent words, still more eloquent smiles and the most captivating of spring bonnets.

Heading this army were two generals, Rev. Anna Shaw, who took charge of the peaceful attack, and Miss Jane Addams, the beloved apostle of Hull House, Chicago, who led the forceful advance on the house judiciary committee.

Associated with these were speakers, who in a most businesslike manner, laid before the committees their views on suffrage for women. The big committee room of the house was packed to the doors and many women stood on boxes during the entire session.

MAY ASK PATENT REHEARING

Strong Likelihood of Such Action, on Ground of Divided Bench, Says Wickersham.

Washington.—Attorney General Wickersham indicated that there was a strong likelihood of a rehearing being asked of the Supreme Court in the "patent monopoly" case decided by a divided bench, four to three.

It is said he has taken the matter up by letter with the parties at issue, asking if a rehearing was desired.

The government, not being a party to the suit, can act only through the defeated parties. The rehearing would be asked on the ground that a full bench had not passed on the case.

Last Peace Council in England.

London.—The delegates of the coal owners and the striking miners assembled again at the foreign office with Premier Asquith and members of the cabinet for what must be the deciding joint conference.

Has Bathub Trust Case.

Detroit, Mich.—The case of the government against the so-called bathub trust, charged with criminal conspiracy in restraint of trade, has been placed in the hands of the jury in federal court here.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Director of Evening Department, The Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

LESSON FOR MARCH 24.

FEASTING AND FASTING.

LESSON TEXT—Mark 2:13-22.
GOLDEN TEXT—"I came not to call the righteous, but sinners."—Mark 2:17.

Levi Matthew, who calls himself by the opprobrious title of "the publican," represents that class of grafting patriots who through all ages have exemplified the seven cardinal points of a politician, viz., "the two loaves and five fishes." Men who will weep over sentimental patriotism and serve the oppressor for profit. Better still, however, Matthew is a type of conversion in that he left all and followed Jesus. No weeping, but rather great rejoicing for he made a feast; no record of great conviction, though he had enough to act at once upon Jesus' invitation. It was a brief, sudden call, but what vast results were involved. First a demonstration upon his part, secondly a demonstration upon the part of Jesus, and lastly a record of the life of the Master that has been termed the most important book ever written. Chronologically this lesson follows that of last Sunday. In Luke's account we are told of the feast Matthew prepared that he might entertain Jesus. Some believe that Jesus began his work by trying to win the Jews through teaching in their synagogues and that, receiving him or not, he turns to those outside of the circle of the scribes and the pharisees. Be that as it may, we know they murmured greatly that this rabbi should consort with publicans and with sinners.

Came to Call Sinners.

Jesus hears of their complaint and his reply is a fine bit of irony and sarcasm. "They that are whole have no need of a physician but they that are sick. You self righteous Pharisees, why do you complain if you are all right and these be all wrong, why then not let me minister to those that need me?" At the same time Jesus utters one of his greatest and most comforting sayings, "I came not to call the righteous but sinners."

Jesus chooses one of their own social outcasts to write the only distinctly Hebrew account of his life; one who had been faithful as a business man to be a leader and historian; one willing to renounce all, say farewell to ambition and follow him.

Following this, the disciples of John the Baptist and of the Pharisees are fasting and they observe that the disciples of Jesus are not so engaged. They came to Jesus with the question and his reply is a perfectly logical one, "Why should they fast, am I not with them?" "Do you fast at your weddings while the bridegroom is present?" The day is to come, however, when he is to be taken away, then there shall be times for fasting.

Jesus has feasted with "many publicans and sinners," when the bridegroom returns he will sit down with many publicans and sinners in glory whom he has associated with in order that he might save them. Are we following his example? If so, let us be sure we do it from the same motive. The disciples of John did the right thing to bring their perplexities to Jesus. He answers their question as we have seen and we are now in the day he mentions when there is a place for fasting. Jesus teaches us in his reference to the wine bottles (leather sacks which could bear but one stretching process due to fermentation of the wine), that we are to be new creatures in him and must leave the old life and habits. We are not to make patchwork of this new Gospel and the old law.

His Work That of Physician.

There are two difficulties thus presented in this lesson; first, that Jesus should hold fellowship with those properly not of his circle or social standing for he was a rabbi or teacher, and, secondly, that he did not nor did his disciples observe fasting. Jesus admits the character of the company he kept, but his reply was, "I came for this purpose to call not the righteous but the unrighteous." His work was to be that of a Physician. He assumes that his authority is not of man but of God, and that this ministry is to bring joy. Jesus had emptied himself that he might come and when he was to leave there it would be time enough for his disciples to fast. Jesus was not merely one who came to teach a system of ethics a little higher than the prophets. Jesus is more than a good man or even a holy man; he is the Great Physician, able to heal both body and soul, a Saviour.

Before these lost ones can be saved, however, they must realize they are lost, for we cannot save those who will not acknowledge themselves as being lost. When we acknowledge we are sinners he will save us (1 Tim. 1:15). Turn a deaf ear to his call and there is no more hope (Luke 18:3).

It has been suggested that the parable of the prodigal son and the elder brother was uttered at this feast in Levi's house; probably not, we do not know, but how truly it applies. The prodigal representing those lost publicans and sinners.

SUMMARY OF LEGISLATION

Result of Recent Session of General Assembly in the State of Kentucky

MANY MEASURES ARE PASSED

Condensed List of New Laws Which Were Enacted By House and Senate Which Have Just Adjourned.

Frankfort, Ky.—On Tuesday at midnight the Kentucky Legislature adjourned. We give herewith a summary of the bills passed:

SENATE BILLS.

The Senate bills to receive favorable consideration were:

S. B. No. 1.—W. V. Eaton, McCracken county—An act to provide for the nomination of candidates by political parties at primary election on first Saturday in August of each year.

S. B. No. 2.—L. W. Arnett, Covington—An act to exempt from taxation property owned by residents of this State and corporations organized under the laws of this State, on which taxes are paid where property is located or where the corporations do business.

S. B. No. 3.—J. F. Bosworth, Bell county—An act to create under the Commissioner of Agriculture the office of Commissioner of Public Roads and creating a State Road Fund.

S. B. No. 4.—J. F. Bosworth, Bell county—An act defining Public Roads for their establishment and maintenance and creating the office of Roads Engineer.

S. B. No. 11.—H. M. Brock, Leslie county—An act to change the time of holding Circuit Courts in the 27th Judicial district.

S. B. No. 17.—W. A. Frost, Graves county—An act amending Section 4239, Kentucky Statutes, relating to Revenue and Taxation as to omitted property and duties of county clerks in making out tax lists for same.

S. B. No. 18.—J. C. Graham, Grayson county—An act to amend Section 2560, Kentucky Statutes, by striking out the exception as to cities of first four classes. (County unit extension bill.)

S. B. No. 19.—S. R. Glenn, Lyon county—An act granting pensions to disabled and indigent Confederate soldiers of ten dollars a month.

S. B. No. 21.—E. E. Hogg, Owsley county—An act creating a State Insurance Board, composed of Insurance Commissioner and two other members to be appointed by the Governor.

S. B. No. 26.—H. D. Newcomb, Jefferson county—An act to establish Department of Banking, with a commissioner, deputy and examiners and providing for examination of all financial institutions.

Convicts on Roads.

S. B. No. 36.—J. F. Bosworth, Bell county—An act providing for vote on constitutional amendment which will permit convicts to work on public roads.

S. B. No. 37.—H. M. Brock, Leslie county—An act to amend charter of fifth class cities, so as to give such cities power to have streets and alleys improved, such power being omitted by mistake in original charter.

S. B. No. 40.—W. E. Dowling, Anderson county—An act to allow commissioner of Court of Appeals clerical assistance.

S. B. No. 46.—H. D. Newcomb, Jefferson county—An act increasing the annual appropriation for the Institution for the Education of the Blind from \$15,000 to \$20,000.

S. B. No. 52.—J. C. Graham, Grayson county—An act to authorize Chas. Carroll to sue the State for legal services, the fee amounting to \$500.

S. B. No. 55.—S. G. Marshall, Henderson county—An act to provide for inspection of schools and school funds of the State and to increase the efficiency of the department of education. Provides for two assistants to State Superintendent at \$1,000 a year each.

S. B. No. 74.—S. R. Glenn, Lyon county—An act appropriating \$9,000 for improvements at Edenville Penitentiary.

S. B. No. 75.—J. C. Graham, Grayson county—An act to prevent sweating process of prisoners charged with crime and to prevent admission as evidence of confessions obtained by such process.

S. B. No. 87.—J. F. Bosworth, Bell county—An act to amend charter of third class cities, by providing the ten-year plan for paying for the construction or reconstruction of sewers, streets, alleys, public ways and sidewalks.

S. B. No. 88.—Gus Brown, Breckinridge county—An act to regulate the employment of females in order to safeguard their health.

S. B. No. 110.—W. V. Eaton, McCracken county—An act to pay Mrs. Wm. Cronwell \$314 for services to Senate in 1908.

S. B. No. 110.—W. B. Moody, Henry county—An act providing for a vote to amend Section 171 of Constitution, so that property may be classified for taxation.

S. B. No. 165.—E. E. Hogg, Owsley county—An act for the protection of game and fish and creating a Game and Fish Commission.

S. B. No. 169.—H. D. Newcomb, Jefferson county—An act to make the term of office of County Treasurer four years instead of two.

S. B. No. 178.—J. T. Tunis, Fayette county—An act to amend the charter of second-class cities as to government by a commission and abolishing all offices except Mayor and Police Judge when the commission form is adopted.

S. B. No. 179.—J. T. Tunis, Fayette county—An act to amend the charter of second-class cities in reference to elections under commission form of government.

S. B. No. 191.—C. M. Thomas, Bourbon county—An act appropriating \$25,000 providing for participation by Kentucky in the Perry's Victory Centennial at Put-in-Bay, Ohio, in 1913.

S. B. No. 192.—J. T. Tunis, Fayette county—An act authorizing the auditing of accounts and payment of the \$37,900 deficit at House of Reform.

S. B. No. 194.—C. M. Thomas, Nicholas county—An act to further regulate assessment of fire insurance companies by allowing them to extend the territory of their work.

S. B. No. 210.—J. T. Pritchard, Boyd county—An act to repeal an act to establish a common school for colored people of Catlettsburg and vicinity.

S. B. No. 222.—B. M. Arnett, Jessamine county—An act to provide for investigation of fires and to provide for appointment of State Fire Marshal and assistants.

S. B. No. 225.—R. L. Hubble, Lincoln county—An act for benefit of Kentucky School for the Deaf, by increasing pay of the teachers and supervisors.

S. B. No. 229.—Webster Helm, Campbell county—An act to provide for an additional Circuit Judge for Campbell county, by amending the present statute as to courts of continuous session.

S. B. No. 238.—J. T. Pritchard, Boyd county—An act to divide Kentucky into eleven Congressional districts.

S. B. No. 246.—B. M. Arnett, Jessamine county—An act to amend the revenue laws so as to provide for a revenue agents' supervisor and no suit for taxes shall be filed until first submitted to the supervisor.

S. B. No. 258.—E. Bertram, Clinton county—An act providing for training of nurses in the tuberculosis hospital in Louisville.

S. B. No. 264.—C. M. Thomas, Bourbon county—An act providing for interchange and transmission of messages between telephone companies.

S. B. No. 288.—M. O. Scott, Metcalfe county—An act to include Metcalfe county in the Tenth Circuit Court district.

S. B. No. 287.—R. M. Solomon, Hopkins county—An act appropriating \$7,500 a memorial to Jefferson Davis, to be erected on site of his birth place in Christian county.

S. B. No. 295.—W. V. Eaton, McCracken county—An act appropriating \$10,000 for buildings and land for West Kentucky Industrial College for colored people and \$2,500 annually to maintain it.

S. B. No. 340.—J. T. Tunis, Fayette county—An act to provide for the consolidation of trust companies organized under the laws of Kentucky.

S. B. No. 356.—L. W. Arnett, Kenton county—An act for the benefit of Western Kentucky Normal School.

S. B. No. 120.—W. A. Frost, Graves county—An act making it unlawful to purchase, procure or deliver intoxicating liquors in local option territory.

S. B. No. 127.—H. M. Brock, Harlan county—An act increasing pay of State Senators and Representatives to \$10 per day.

S. B. No. 136.—H. D. Newcomb, Jefferson county—An act to amend the act relative to Bureau of Agriculture, by providing for two State Labor Inspectors and enlarging their powers and duties.

S. B. No. 175.—C. M. Thomas, Bourbon county—An act to amend Section 4143, Kentucky Statutes, so as to give sheriffs till December 31 of each year to make final settlement with the Auditor.

S. B. No. 201.—J. E. Biggerstaff, Warren county—An act ceding jurisdiction to the United States of certain lands in Edmonson county, upon the establishment of the Mammoth Cave National Park.

S. B. No. 237.—H. D. Newcomb, Jefferson county—An act to amend Section 350, Kentucky Statutes, by providing that half the fines collected under that act shall be paid to any regularly incorporated society for prevention of cruelty to animals.

S. B. No. 243.—B. F. Tichenor, Daviess county—An act providing for one additional Circuit Judge for the 17th district.

S. B. No. 254.—H. M. Brock, Harlan county—An act authorizing the county boards of education to pay old school debts created under old trustee system.

S. B. No. 322.—E. Bertram, Clinton county—An act appropriating \$15,000 to repair old State House and \$3,000 a year to keep up the building and grounds.

S. B. No. 56.—C. W. Mathers, Nicholas county—An act to provide for the inspection of bulls, sows and calves held and owned in this State for the testing of same, for the destruction of those having tuberculosis.

S. B. No. 100.—Mark Ryan, Jefferson county—An act concerning Circuit Courts having seven judges—applies to Jefferson county only.

S. B. No. 101.—Mark Ryan, Jefferson county—An act to authorize and add one additional Judge in the Circuit Court to the Thirtieth Circuit Court district.

S. B. No. 105.—N. R. Coburn, Carter county—An act to amend Section 2577a, Kentucky Statutes, by prohibiting the sale of any kind of beverage in local option territory, that contains any alcohol.

S. B. No. 308.—J. H. Durham, Simpson county—An act to amend Sections 217 and 272, Kentucky Statutes, by increasing the asylum per capita from \$150 to \$165 and changing the names of asylums to "Eastern State Hospital," "Central State Hospital" and "Western State Hospital."

S. B. No. 60.—R. M. Salmon, Hopkins county—An act to increase the appropriation for the Kentucky Home Society for colored children, from \$5,000 to \$10,000 a year, Jan. 13, first reading, ordered printed.

S. B. No. 77.—E. E. Hogg, Owsley county—An act to amend Section 753 Civil Code, relating to advancing cases for hearing in Court of Appeals.

S. B. No. 359.—Mark Ran, Jefferson county—An act providing for an annual tax on each \$100 of value of shares of stock in all life insurance companies chartered and doing business in Kentucky.

S. B. No. 355.—E. Bertram, Clinton county—An act appropriating \$5,000 annually for repairs to State Capitol.

S. B. No. 107.—W. E. Dowling, Anderson county—An act prohibiting the use of public drinking cups.

S. B. No. 230.—E. E. Hogg, Owsley county—An act providing for the enforced attendance of children from 7 to 14 years of age in the common schools and graded schools of this State.

S. B. No. 312.—J. T. Tunis, Fayette county—An act to amend the statute as to selection of special judges so that where a judge of a circuit court of continuous session fails to attend, the Governor may appoint.

S. B. No. 227.—S. R. Glenn, Lyon county—An act requiring railroad companies to stop all passenger trains at any stations where any public institution of the State is located.

S. B. No. 138.—M. O. Scott, Metcalfe county—An act to authorize the investigation and examination of any body whose death resulted from suspected poisoning or other illegal cause unknown.

S. B. No. 48.—Mark Ryan, Louisville—An act to amend Sections 2241 and 2242, so that the jury commissioners of Jefferson county may employ a clerk, and the Jefferson Fiscal Court may pay the commissioners three dollars a day instead of two.

HOUSE BILLS.

The following house bills were successful in passage:

H. B. No. 23.—Elwood Hamilton, Franklin county—An act to provide for the erection of a mansion for the Governor and other buildings connected therewith.

H. B. No. 24.—Elwood Hamilton, Franklin county—An act to create the Thirtieth Judicial district, to compose Franklin county, and to change the Twelfth and Fourteenth Judicial districts.

H. B. No. 31.—B. E. Niles, Henderson county—An act qualifying and enabling women to vote in school elections and to hold common school office.

H. B. No. 38.—Adam Spahn, Louisville—An act to increase the salary of county patrolmen in Jefferson county from \$2 per day to \$78 per month.

H. B. No. 43.—P. L. Atherton, Louisville—An act to abolish the State Board of Prison Commissioners, creating a board of three members and placing the appointing power in the hands of the Governor.

H. B. No. 55.—L. G. Owings, Jefferson county—An act appropriating \$50,000 for the erection of additional buildings on the State Fair grounds.

H. B. No. 48.—S. L. Robertson, Louisville—An act providing for the commutation of sentence of jail prisoners in Louisville.

H. B. No. 53.—S. L. Robertson, Louisville—An act appropriating money for the purchase of additional land for the Kentucky State Fair.

H. B. No. 76.—L. B. Herrington, Madison county—An act establishing and governing a geological survey and removing the present survey from Lexington to Frankfort.

H. B. No. 79.—S. F. Reed, Mason county—An act providing for the erection and furnishing of school houses in the various counties of the State, and to provide money by county levy for the carrying out of the act.

H. B. No. 80.—R. H. Scott, McCracken county—An act appropriating \$50,000 for the benefit of the Experiment Station of the State University.

H. B. No. 91.—J. W. Holland, Shelby county—An act providing for the sale and purchase of the assets of a corporation whose charter will expire within two years.

H. B. No. 92.—Elwood Hamilton, Franklin county—An act appropriating \$20,000 for the benefit of the Department of Agriculture, Labor and Statistics.

H. B. No. 99.—W. F. Cole, Bowling Green—An act changing the time of holding courts in the Eighth Judicial district.

H. B. No. 103.—M. F. Pogue, Crittenden county—An act to amend Chapter 113, Article 6a, relative to the number of school children to be included in a district, fixing the number at 25 instead of 40.

Hits Tipping.

H. B. No. 115.—R. H. Atkin, Caldwell county—An act prohibiting waiters and servants from accepting tips in hotels, restaurants, barber shops and Pullman cars.

H. B. No. 119.—A. V. Bertram, Wayne county—An act providing for the supplying of records of county surveyors' office, where same has been destroyed, from the records of the land office at Frankfort.

H. B. No. 131.—L. C. Owings, Jefferson county—An act providing that in all counties containing a population of more than 200,000 all work in the civil engineering and surveying profession shall be under the supervision of the County Surveyor.

H. B. No. 124.—Emanuel Moyer, Louisville—An act making it a felony for any person to admit or take to a house of prostitution a female under 16 years, and providing a penalty of \$50 and confinement in prison for from 1 to 5 years.

H. B. No. 19.—Joseph Hall, Knott county—An act to create a Thirty-fifth Judicial district to be composed of Pike and Letcher counties.

H. B. No. 28.—S. F. Middleton, Hart county—An act to amend the law as to the Bureau of Vital Statistics.

H. B. No. 233.—Francis Douglas, Boyle county—An act to amend an act entitled "Act for government of Cities of the Fourth Class," so as to give the council the right to provide in what manner and for what purpose any profits from the water works, lighting plant or other public utility owned by the city may be used.

H. B. No. 347.—C. B. Thompson, Kenton county—An act to aid and promote building of good roads and to direct the transfer of any stock or clear interest owned by State in turnpike companies or toll roads.

H. B. No. 61.—W. A. Price, Covington—An act to establish a State Board of Forestry to conserve the forests and water supply of the State.

H. B. No. 42.—W. J. Kuh, Louisville—An act creating a Parental Home and School Commission in the City of Louisville and empowering the Fiscal Court to levy a tax for the maintenance of same.

H. B. No. 95.—S. W. Forgy, Todd county—An act to regulate the practice of dentistry and prescribing the duties of the Board of Examiners.

H. B. No. 202.—W. A. Price, Covington—An act creating boards of education for cities of the second class, providing for the election thereof, defining powers and duties, and repealing all laws in conflict therewith.

H. B. No. 200.—C. B. Thompson, Covington—An act to amend act entitled "Act concerning courts having continuous session and two judges," so that both divisions of the court shall have jurisdiction of all civil actions.

H. B. No. 439.—D. B. Thurman, Spencer county—An act to require assessment and accident insurance companies to deposit fund to protect insured.

H. B. No. 40.—Adam Spahn, Louisville—An act to provide for fees for clerks in the county courts relative to caring for dependent children.

H. B. No. 35.—Adam Spahn, Louisville—An act prescribing the duties of indexers of courts and providing that salary shall not exceed \$8,000 annually.

H. B. No. 456.—J. W. Holland, Shelby county—An act providing for appointment of Commissioner of Panama Canal exposition in San Francisco.

T. B. No. 265.—W. A. Perry, Jefferson county—An act to amend and reenact act of March 21, 1910, relating a construction, maintenance, sanitation and inspection of tenement houses, apartment and flat houses.

H. B. No. 427.—R. H. Scott, McCracken county—An act limiting to five years the time in which enforcement of titles may be effective.

H. B. No. 454.—Charles Yancey, Owen county—An act providing for repairs on buildings and machinery at Kentucky Confederate Home.

H. B. No. 425.—E. B. Thompson, Section 132, Kentucky Statutes, so as to provide county attorneys shall receive not less than \$600 a year.

H. B. No. 405.—C. H. Knight, Louisville—An act providing for the organization, armament, equipment, discipline and government of the State militia.

H. B. No. 244.—R. H. Akin, Caldwell county—An act requiring all burial associations to execute articles of incorporation, and requiring the filing of certificates showing the name of each person buried.

H. B. No. 235.—Francis Douglas, Boyle county—An act creating commission to be known as Kentucky Board of Tuberculosis Commission, defining its powers, appropriating \$15,000.

H. B. No. 225.—W. F. Cole, Bowling Green—An act appropriating \$50,000 for the State University at Lexington; \$35,000 for the Eastern Kentucky Normal School at Richmond, \$25,000 for the Western Kentucky Normal School at Bowling Green.

H. B. No. 215.—J. F. Fryer, Pendleton county—An act to make more efficient the county boards of education and the office of county superintendent of schools by fixing a minimum salary of the superintendents at \$1,000 and the maximum salary at \$2,500, and further providing that the county boards of education be given power to select a person upon nomination of the superintendent of the board and assistant superintendent at salary not exceeding \$800 per annum.

H. B. No. 206.—W. V. Perry, Logan county—An act to amend and reenact Section 468a, Kentucky Statutes, so that there may be appropriated \$3,300 per annum to State Treasurer for purpose of securing additional clerical force in his office, increasing the amount of present appropriation from \$1,500.

H. B. No. 196.—W. A. Perry, Louisville—An act to amend Section 692, Ky. Statutes, entitled "An act providing for creation and regulation of private corporations so as to require employers to report to the Insurance Commissioner annually the amount of insurance collected by it from insurance companies" and paid over to employees injured.

H. B. No. 209.—F. A. Lochry, McLean county—An act allowing \$1,200 annually for additional clerk hire in the office of the Attorney General.

H. B. No. 189.—Ben E. Niles, Henderson county—An act to enable cities of Third Class to make street improvements under the five-year plan.

H. B. No. 96.—G. L. Drury, Union county—An act giving Prison Commission power to parole convicts and retaining indeterminate sentence.

H. B. No. 220.—G. L. Drury, Union county—An act to repeal subsection 5 of Section 1403, Kentucky Statutes, and substitute therefor, which act relates to the personal property set aside for widows or infants of an intestate, making the amount \$500.

H. B. No. 178.—J. M. Farra, Garrard county—To amend Section 648a, of the Kentucky Statutes, so as to compel domestic life insurance companies to deposit with the State Treasurer an amount not less than the amount of ascertain valuation of all policies.

H. B. No. 453.—Wallace Brown, Nelson county—An act prohibiting use of name or brand of a manufacturer of labels, without authority.

H. B. No. 143.—R. H. Scott, McCracken county—An act providing for the use of school houses during vacation periods by any lawful educational, religious, political, civil or agricultural assembly.

H. B. No. 205.—W. A. Perry, Logan county—An act to amend Section 723, Kentucky Statutes, entitled "Guarantee and Surety Companies," so that said section shall read, "May become surety on the bonds of officers and judicials."

H. B. No. 241.—S. G. Clay, Bourbon county—An act allowing each family in Kentucky to own one dog without paying tax.

H. B. No. 511.—B. S. Wilson, Rowan county—An act to further regulate telephone companies, so as to provide that no company shall consolidate its capital stock, franchise or other property, or pool its earnings with another company.

H. B. No. 548.—W. A. Perry, Louisville—An act to enable cities of first class to issue \$2,000,000 bonds for sewers.

H. B. No. 463.—J. G. Stoll, Lexington—An act authorizing State to pay premiums on bonds of State officers.

H. B. No. 213.—Wallace Brown, Nelson county—An act to limit the Secretary of State to \$10,000 annually out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enable him to pay such clerks as he may deem necessary for the proper discharge of the business of his office.

H. B. No. 258.—Elwood Hamilton, Franklin county—An act to enlarge the usefulness of the Kentucky Normal and Industrial Institute for colored persons, and to appropriate \$17,500 therefor. Jan. 22, State Universities.

H. B. No. 35.—Adam Spahn, Louisville—An act prescribing the duties of indexers of courts and providing that salary shall not exceed \$8,000 annually.

H. B. No. 138.—W. V. Perry, Logan county—An act to appropriate an additional \$20,000 for the benefit of the Children's Home Society for the support and maintenance of homeless and destitute children.

H. B. No. 541.—C. H. Knight, Louisville—An act to allow Louisville to vote on \$1,000,000 bond issue for schools.

H. B. No. 193.—L. C. Owings, Jefferson county—An act to abolish the State Board of Agriculture, Forestry and Immigration, and to create a State Board of Agriculture, which shall be constituted as the present board and have charge of same duties, to be named by the Governor.

H. B. No. 371.—R. C. McClure, Lawrence county—An act to change name of Kentucky Institution for Education of Deaf Mutes to the Kentucky School for the Deaf.

H. B. No. 447.—P. L. Atherton, Louisville—An act to regulate assignment, sale, pledge mortgage or other transfer of wages to loan sharks.

H. B. No. 6.—E. G. Ashler, Belle county—An act to change the name of Mt. Pleasant to Harlan and to put the town in the fourth class.

H. B. No. 257.—Elwood Hamilton, Franklin county—An act to provide for officers of the State to register before the county clerk, if absent from home on regular registration day.

H. B. No. 195.—Charles Knight, Louisville—An act to amend act entitled "Act for government of cities of first class," so as to increase salary of second assistant city engineer from \$1,500 to \$2,000, and fixing salary of first assistant engineer at \$2,500.

H. B. No. 41.—W. J. Kuh, Louisville—An act to provide a stenographer for the Commonwealth's Attorney of Jefferson county.

H. B. No. 488.—G. R. Keller, Nicholas county—An act to authorize governor to appoint commission of five veterans to attend fiftieth anniversary celebration of battle of Gettysburg.

Five Minutes' Trial and Sentence. Baltimore, Md.—Emmons Waller, a negro, who assaulted Ella Bailey, the pretty 16-year-old daughter of Justice of the Peace W. H. H. Bailey, of Hebron, Md., and who was taken to the jail at Salisbury to prevent lynching, is now in the Maryland penitentiary in this city, serving a term of 10 years.

The authorities at Salisbury, anticipating trouble, had the grand jury indicted Waller. Then Judges Stanford and Jones appointed counsel for Waller, who immediately pleaded guilty. He was convicted and sentence imposed, five minutes elapsing during the entire procedure. Waller was then hustled into an auto and carried to a train for Baltimore.

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Phone 505 Richmond, Ky.

L. & N. TIME TABLE.

North Bound Local

Knoxville 7:00 a. m. 10:55 p. m.
BEREA 1:04 p. m. 3:52 a. m.
Cincinnati 6:30 p. m. 7:45 a. m.

South Bound Local

Cincinnati 6:30 a. m. 8:15 p. m.
BEREA 12:34 p. m. 12:33 a. m.
Knoxville 6:55 p. m. 5:50 a. m.

Express Trains

Stop to take on and let off passengers from beyond Dayton, O., or from Atlanta and beyond.

South Bound

Cincinnati 8:00 a. m.
BEREA 11:44 a. m.

North Bound

BEREA 4:46 p. m.
Cincinnati 8:37 p. m.

The Chapel, Tuesday evening, Mar. 26th.

Mr. R. W. Todd has been dangerously ill from blood poison, but is now improving.

Misses Beulah Young and Carrie Marcum spent Sunday at their homes.

EGGS from Single Comb Brown Leghorns, 50 cents per 15. SIMON MUNCY, Berea, Ky.

Mr. Archie Dean Bradshaw, who is employed in Louisville, made a short visit with friends here last week.

The Farm Special train will arrive at Berea, Ky., at 7:30 p. m. on Mar. 29, 1912.

Mr. Wm. Jones left for Cincinnati, Sunday, to take a position.

Miss Maud Parsons is kept from school this week with mumps.

Mr. Winnie Embree, grandson of Jno G. Fee, who is now Secretary of Yale College, is to come to Berea, Sunday, and stay until Tuesday.

Tickets to the Band Concert can be had at the Coop Store and The Berea Drug Company—10 and 15 cents.

Prof. Raine will read at his home, Friday evening at 7 o'clock. The subject is "The Servant in the House."

FOR SALE: Three car loads of buggies at Welch's. Exclusive agency for Houghton, Banner, and Parry buggies.

Miss Etta Moore who is teaching at Broadhead was at home over Sunday.

Mr. Earl Hays left this week for Missouri to spend several weeks at the home of his uncle, Mr. Robert Hudson.

SPECIAL SALE NECKWEAR

Ladies' Collars, reg. price 10c, 5c
Ladies' Collars, reg. price 25c, 10c
Dutch Collars, reg. 25c sellers, 10c
Ribbon bows, reg. 10c sellers, 5c

Saturday, March 23

THE RACKET STORE

The children of the Junior Christian Endeavor had a delightful time last Saturday afternoon at the Parish House at a pie social.

A cheap buggy painted may be sold for a good one, so it pays to go where only good ones are sold—Welch's of course.

Rev. A. H. Cameron of Detroit, Mich., addressed the young men of the Y. M. C. A., Sunday evening.

Have you seen the beautiful articles for needle work at Mrs. Early's? You can get a splendid quality of pillow tubing stamped ready for embroidery for 50 cents a pair.

Mr. W. H. Porter was in Lexington on business, the latter part of last week.

Miss Grace Adams, a nurse at the Gibson Infirmary in Richmond, was visiting home folks in town, the first of the week.

We tell you what our buggies are and then we stand behind them. That's what we call a guarantee at Welch's.

The most important date in the local calendar, Tuesday evening, Mar. 26th.

Mr. Buford Long of Richmond was in town for a short time last week.

Mr. Jose Garcia left this week for his home in Cuba.

On Feb. 20th, Mr. W. B. Harris sold to Miss Laura F. Duncan of Berea his farm of 170 acres, known as the old Whit Mcody or Jake Simpson farm located on Big Hill Pike.

Mr. Jim Abrams has rented it for the present.

Hon. Guy W. Mallon of Cincinnati, O., a Berea trustee for nearly twenty years, visited Berea, Friday and Saturday, speaking in United Chapel, Friday morning. Mr. Mallon is a Yale graduate, a class mate of President Taft, and is also a trustee of Ohio State University. His chapel address will be published in The Citizen next week.

There has never been anything in Berea that equals the pillow tops and backs with stamped design and floss to work them to be had from Mrs. Early at 25 cents.

Rev. and Mrs. Geo. Metzel and son, Charlie, of Mechanicsburg, Ill., have been spending several days with Secretary and Mrs. Morton. They left, Wednesday, for their home.

Secretary Morton made a business trip to Cincinnati, Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Cameron will leave, Thursday, for Detroit, Mich., after spending several days in Berea.

J. R. Boring of Elizabethton, Tenn., was visiting his son, Cameron, who is in school here, last Saturday.

The Farm Special train will arrive at Richmond, Ky., at 3:15 p. m. on Mar. 29, 1912.

Miss Cameron, Miss Bowersox and Miss Welsh held their last "at home" of the season at Boone Tavern on Wednesday evening, Mar. 20th, in honor of Mrs. Putnam.

Be sure and see the handsome linen bags stamped for embroidery complete with wash silk lining, cords and silk floss for only 50 cents at Mrs. Early's.

Mrs. Frest entertained in honor of Mrs. Putnam, Monday, the "Patriarchs" of the institution. They were as follows: Mr. and Mrs. Osborne, Mrs. Todd and daughter, Ethel, Prof. and Mrs. Matheny and Miss Douglas.

A very enthusiastic basketball game was played in the gymnasium, Saturday, at 2:30 p. m. between the College and Normal teams in which the score was 24 to 21 in favor of the College. Gilligan and Jones were the stars for the College while Hembree and Parker were the Normal favorites.

The line up was as follows:—College—Eastman and Gilligan, forwards; Jones, center, Muntz and Batson, guards.

Normal—Parker and Wilson, forwards; Flynn, center, McCowen and Hembree, guards.

J. M. Early who has been spending the past week with homefolks left, Sunday, for the South.

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J. M. Early who has been spending the past week with homefolks left, Sunday, for the South.

Mr. A. D. Greenlee of Philadelphia, Penn., spent Sunday and Monday with his sisters, Zoda and Eells, who are in school here. Mr. Greenlee is on his way South, where he will lecture on "Packing" and "Scientific Farming" in twelve Southern states. He is employed by the Dept. of Agriculture.

Alpha Zeta, Beta Kappa and Union Literary Societies had their open meetings last Friday evening. Each Hall was crowded and good programs were rendered. Phi Delta Society had its open meeting some time ago, nevertheless they had a number of visitors.

CHICKS HATCHED TO ORDER

from several of the leading breeds. Write for particulars and prices. M. L. Spink, Berea, Ky.

NOTICE

The names of all people, whose city taxes are not paid before April 9th, will be published.

CITY COUNCIL NEWS

Regular meeting, March 12th.

The City Council has taken steps for the construction of a city jail. The tax rate has already been increased so as to cover the cost, and a committee has been appointed to choose the site. This is a movement that has long been needed.

An ordinance has also been passed requiring that fire escapes be placed on all buildings more than two stories in height that are occupied by more than twenty people.

Y. M. C. A. LECTURE

On Monday, March 25th, at 6:30 p. m., the men of the Y. M. C. A., and all other men will have a rare treat in a lecture to be given by Dr. Thos. C. Holloway of Lexington. This lecture will be illustrated in the Main Chapel under the topic of "A Man Should Know."

Dr. Holloway is chairman of the Commission for the prevention of Blindness in Kentucky and is very highly recommended by prominent citizens of Lexington. Tickets will be distributed for admission at the Y. M. C. A. office from 10 to 12 a. m. Saturday and Monday, the 23rd and 25th of March. See that you get yours.

BUGGIES

A complete line of
**BANNER,
PARRY and
HOUGHTON
BUGGIES**

now at Welch's. We tell
you what they are and
stand behind them.

WELCH'S

Mr. J. H. Sowder of Knox County stopped off at Berea for a day on his return from Richmond. His two sons who were in school here accompanied him home.

Prof. Cromer's lecture, "The World's Bid for a Man," in Upper Chapel, Monday morning, was very interesting.

At a meeting of the students' Roosevelt Club in the upper chapel, Monday evening, a citizens' Roosevelt Club was organized. Mr. Chas. Burdette was elected President.

Mr. Tom Baker returned, Saturday, from Tampa, Fla., where he has been employed for the past few months.

Mr. Thos. J. Clark, a representative of the Redpath Lyceum Bureau and Slayton Lyceum Bureau was in town the first of the week.

The students in Lower Chapel enjoyed the lecture given by Prof. Dinmore on "Hereditry," or "Hitter Ditty," as he called it, Monday morning.

Mr. N. B. Rose of Cincinnati, O., a representative of the American Book Company, left, Sunday, after having spent several days in town.

Mr. Rose is a graduate of Yale College. He is very much pleased with Berea College and the work it is doing for the mountain boys and girls. His home was in Wolfe County prior to his college life. He is planning to send a younger brother of his to school here next year.

IN MEMORIAM

Mrs. Bradley Lake of Silver Creek, daughter of David and Maggie Pullins of Berea, died, March 8th, after only one day's sickness.

Two years ago last September she was married to Bradley Lake. One child was born to them, Nellie Gertrude, who is now sixteen months old. Mrs. Lake united with the Baptist church six years ago and since that time has lived a consistent Christian life. In the death of Mrs. Lake Mr. and Mrs. Pullins are bereaved of their third and last child.

We extend to them and the bereaved husband our deepest sympathy in this sad hour.

The funeral services were conducted by President Frost at the Silver Creek Baptist church, Sunday, Mar. 10th, at 10 o'clock. The burial was at Macedonia burying ground in Rockcastle County.

BINGHAM ON THE WAY

Ong Root, March 17, 1912.

Dear Mister Committeeman:
My company consisting of one wife, two valises and a violin case, will arrive in your city on March 23, at 12:35 p. m. via Richmond, Ky. You can tell which is the violin case and which is I, for I'll be "toting" Mrs. Bingham's big valise, also I will wear

a partly clean shave. We will need a piano (in tune if you don't mind) on top of the stage, left side as one faces the multitude. Kindly see to it that there is a multitude. Also secure comfortable quarters for us at your very best hotel.

Yours for good, clean fun,

Ralph Bingham.

P. S.—Don't forget the multitude.

—R. B.

I care not who makes the laws of my country if I can make its laughs.

—R. B.

Y. M. C. A. NOTES

The board of Directors met in the Association office Tuesday night at 6:30, Chairman Seale presiding. The following budget was adopted, for the year commencing April 1st:

Receipts.	
Student Subscriptions	\$ 125.00
College Subscription	100.00
Faculty Subscriptions	125.00
Business Men	20.00
Booth	80.00
Membership Fees	110.00
Total	560.00

Disbursements.

Secretary's Salary	\$ 200.00
State Committee	15.00
International Committee	10.00
Bible Study	40.00
Social Committee	50.00
Mission Committee	40.00
Membership Committee	35.00
Personal Work Committee	20.00
Religious Meetings Committee	35.00
Finance Committee	15.00
Hand Book	30.00
Conference Fund	25.00
Reserve	45.00
Total	560.00

The Board of Directors on Thursday night, March 14th, approved the following Bible Study courses for the school year 1912-13.

For College Men—"The Will of God"—Wright—Taught by Prof. Rumold.

1, 2, 3, and 4 Academy, and 2, 3, and 4 Normal, "Seacock's Life and Travels of Paul." Student leaders coached by Prof. Calfee.

1 Normal, 1, and 2 Vocational and Foundation Schools, Trumbull's "Men who Dared," and Clark's "Steps in Christian Life." Student leaders coached by Prof. Clark. Each to run a semester.

A more definite announcement concerning the Mission Courses will be made later. For the present we will say that there will be three classes meeting, Sundays, at the S. S. hour. Supplementing these, a lecture course is thought desirable.

A social, for members only, was held in the Parish House, Saturday night from 7 to 9. Interesting stories were told by Prof. Rumold, Prof. Cromer and Mr. Morton. The Aerial and Alpha Zeta quartets gave several selections.

FLEEING THE PUBLIC

The scheme was as simple as it was alluring. A number of men bought for about a dollar an acre a large tract of land in the wilds of Florida. It was an expanse of sand covered with dwarf pine and scrub oak, and far removed from railroad and water transportation, but the prospectus and maps made a strong appeal to the people of the north, to whom Florida was the land of the orange and pineapple, the land of perpetual spring, the land of Ponce de Leon and the Fountain of Youth. In addition, the quarter acre lots into which this Eden was divided could be had for the mere cost of recording the deeds, which was about \$3. This is how the promoters made their money: They bargained with the recorders of deeds in the counties in which they had land to record copies of the deeds for fifty cents each, so that they made \$2.50

on each lot, or say \$10 an acre. The original cost and the advertising were about \$1.50 an acre, making the net profit \$8 on land that was being given away.

A flood of money poured in on the promoters. Other thousands of acres were bought, and, when the supply was exhausted or no more could be had on the original terms, the schemers sold lots situated on government property in the everglade swamps. Then the authorities stepped in; arrests were ordered and the lesson of the gigantic fraud made an impression for a day.—The Christian Herald.

FOR SALE

On Center Street a good lot known as the John Bales place. House and barn on lot. Good reason for selling. —owe money.—D. N. Welch.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Any one having a claim or claims against the estate of S. E. Welch, deceased, is hereby notified to present the same, properly verified, to John W. Welch, administrator, on or before April 2nd, 1912, or same will be barred.

John W. Welch, Admr.

ANNOUNCEMENT

We are authorized to announce the candidacy of Mr. C. C. Wallace of Richmond, Ky., as a delegate from this, the 8th District, to the National Republican Convention to be held in Chicago, June 18th.

Mr. Wallace is an Attorney of prominence in Richmond and the present Chairman of the Madison Co. Republican Committee. He has been prominent in Republican politics for a number of years, and his services and loyalty have been such as not only to commend him to the consideration of the Republicans of Madison County, but to the district at large.

Mr. Wallace, while appreciating the former services and the greatness of Mr. Roosevelt, is committed to the renomination of Pres. Taft, feeling that the Taft Administration has been so great as to deserve not only the endorsement of the party, but another four years' lease of life.

ANNOUNCEMENT

To the Democrats and Citizens of Madison County, Kentucky:

I hereby announce my candidacy for the office of Judge of the Madison County Court, and I will appreciate and be under many obligations to you for your support. If nominated and elected, I pledge myself to the enforcement of the laws against all offenders alike; to show no partiality for or toward any one; to do everything I can for the advancement of good roads without favoring any particular section of the County; to treat everyone having business in my office courteously and kindly; to welcome you in the office at all times, and to see that the tax payers get full value for every cent of money expended by the County. Hoping to have a favorable consideration at your hands, I am yours very truly,

H. C. Rice.

2 cans Tomatoes and 1 Corn, 25c
3 cans Corn 25c
3 cans Peas 25c
3 cans Pie Peaches 25c
Heavy Syrup Table Peaches, 20c
2 cans Waldorf Corn 25c
2 cans Waldorf Peas 25c
Waldorf Tomatoes 15c
Navy Beans 5c per pound
Choice Dried Peaches, 12 1/2c "

AT

TATUM'S

Delivers Any Time

INVITATION

YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED to attend the first exhibition of 1912 spring fashions in ready-to-wear garments for men, women and children at "The Quality Store." Our spring stock is complete and ready for inspection. You may not be ready to buy yet, but we want you to come and see the new styles we are showing in suits, hats, caps, neckwear and low shoes for men and boys, all kinds of ready made garments for ladies, consisting of dress-skirts, wash-skirts, the NEW MANNISH SHIRT-WAISTS and slippers and pumps in all leathers and colors. Be sure and ask to see our WHITE CANVAS and BUCKSKIN SHOES and pumps for ladies and children.

Easter will soon be here and you will want new "togs" by then. We shall be glad to have you visit our store at any time.

HAYES & GOTT

"The Quality Store"

BEREA, KENTUCKY.

Mr. Housekeeper:

Why not let the Telephone do some of the work at home and save your wife from fret and worry?

How many unnecessary steps it saves the housewife can only be realized by those who have the Telephone handy and would not do without it.

It is ever ready for use when needed worst and does not cost you anything for repairs or maintenance.

Your neighbor's wife has the advantage of a Telephone, why not yours?

BEREA TELEPHONE COMPANY

INCORPORATED

... INTENSIVE FARMING ...

Eight Things We Must Learn to Make Farming Profitable.

F. O. CLARK

There are about eight great things that we Kentucky farmers need to practice, if we are to increase the profits on the farm.

The first is—Thorough tillage of the soil. We need to learn that clay and sandy soil should not be tilled alike; some soils, like the sand, should be plowed in the spring; others, such as clay, in the fall; some deep, others shallow; but nearly all deeper than is our custom. I found a farmer in England plowing twenty-two inches deep, and that was on land which had been under cultivation for 700 years. We need to learn how to prepare the soil after it is plowed so that all the soil particles may come in contact with the seed, and the seed be pressed firmly in the soil.

Second—We must select better seed, so that all will germinate and not leave missing hills in the cornfield; so that every kernel of corn may produce a full size stalk with one or two fully developed ears; we must know that when we are sowing grass we will not reap weeds; we must know that our seed is not infested with disease, and that it is the very best variety for our soil and conditions. We must know how to test grass seed for purity, and corn for germination. The germination test alone would increase Kentucky's corn yield a million bushels in a single year. We must not be afraid to pay two prices if necessary, in order to get the very best seed.

Third—We must learn the relation of the water supply to plant growth, we must learn how to tell whether our soil is acid, by the simple use of litmus paper, so that we may know whether or not lime should be applied. We must learn how to make surface drainage a practical thing, especially on clay soil; we must learn how and when to tile our land, so that the surplus water in the ground can pass off. It is interesting to note that only about one-third of the water that falls in a year is needed for the average crop. We must learn how to get rid of the extra two-thirds, as well as to save the needed one-third. Surface and under-drainage will remove the excess. Deep plowing in the fall, and a winter cover crop on our corn land, will help us to hold our necessary one-third. It is the humus, or decay-

ed vegetable matter, that holds the water in the soil. If our land lacks humus, we must plow under rye or some other green crop to secure it. We must use our straw, cornstalks and litter on the soil to keep the water from washing the hillsides, and to add humus where it is lacking. We must remember that water is not a plant food, but it is necessary to carry the food through the plant. We must remember that too much water in the soil drives the air out and thus hinders decomposition, putrefaction and plant growth. We must learn how to use the surface mulch to carry our crop through the dry season and surface drainage to carry it through the wet spell.

Fourth—We find, much to our astonishment, that only six or eight plants are expected to produce agricultural prosperity in Kentucky. As Dr. Knapp has said, "Single cropping never made a prosperous people." We must learn how to raise a dozen or fifteen different plants, so that we may distribute our labor as well as the draft on the soil. We must learn the secret of crop rotation—how it is that the legume is able to draw nitrogen out of the air and put it into the soil for the corn and tobacco that follows. We must learn that a tilled crop, a grain and a grass, all require different elements, so that we can rest the soil by changing its occupation. As the student may get rest on the foot ball field, so the clover rests the soil for corn. We must learn how to inoculate our soil, so that these legumes may develop the bacteria necessary to store the nitrogen in the soil. We must learn that certain plants are adapted to the hillsides, others to the sand and others to the clay. We must learn how to raise a good orchard and garden so that our cellars will be overflowing with fruit and vegetables, thus requiring the use of less meats and brought-on foodstuffs.

Fifth—We must learn how to fight the fungus diseases and the insect pests. By careful pruning and spraying it is possible to produce luscious fruit in any section of our State. By the use of formaline and other chemicals, it is possible to remove oat smut, potato scab and many other plant diseases. Bordeaux mixture, kerosene emulsion, paris green and other remedies will practically eliminate the diseases common on the Kentucky farm. An hour with the sprayer is worth a pocketful of greenbacks when the harvest comes. Our government bulletins will give remedies for nearly all common diseases.

Sixth—We must learn the proper use of commercial fertilizers as well as how to care for and apply barnyard manure. The complete fertilizer is an article seldom needed. There are but three main elements that are lacking in our soil—nitrogen, phosphorus and potash. Nitrogen costs about sixteen cents a pound; phosphorus and potash five and six, but the beauty is, the nitrogen can be furnished by the legumes, making it necessary to buy only the two cheaper elements. The farmer who would buy the whole store to secure a suit of clothes and bed-steads would be considered a fool; likewise, the

one who buys a complete fertilizer for the sake of a little needed phosphorus or potash is lacking in judgment, or, we had better say, knowledge. As a chain is no stronger than its weakest link, so the soil is no richer than its shortest element. To strengthen the chain we need only repair the weak link; to improve our soil, we need only to add that which is lacking. Close observation and careful study will teach us how to determine what really is the needed element.

Seventh—We must learn how to buy, care for and use improved agricultural machinery. The farmer on the hillside with the double shovel, the hoe and the corn knife can never raise corn to compete with his level land neighbor who uses the corn planter, two horse cultivator and the harvester. But he can produce as many blades of grass to the acre as many fruit trees and as much timber, all of which are very largely cared for by hand labor, and thus compete with the level land farmer. Machinery requires intelligence for its use. One man with a good brain can accomplish, with pleasure, what several may do with brute force. But above all, when we pay our hard earned cash for this machinery, we must learn how to care for it, so that it will serve us for a lifetime. I have seen the reaper and the cultivator remain in the field for months after they had been used—a crime that ought to be punished with six months' work on the public pike. Let us take care of our machinery

when we do get it.

Eight—And greatest of all among the needs of our State, I would place the production of more stock. When we work hard to produce a crop and take the plant food out of our soil, why should we sell the product so that two or three middle men may make a profit before it reaches the consumer? We should feed every pound of our crops on the farm, thus saving the fertilizer and securing the highest possible price for the product. Having raised the animal, we should fatten it, if we are to make the highest profit. The production of the bone and lean tissue takes the elements from our soil; the fat comes largely from the air, which is free to all. If you put \$25 worth of plant food into an animal, why not add the next \$10 from the air and get \$35.

And so we might go on for hours, suggesting the needs of the farmer. It is not, "what we do not know," but, "what we fail to do" that is holding the farmer down. It is plainly to be seen that farming is a business requiring scientific study equal to that of any other profession of our time, and if we would succeed we must observe the plants, read the bulletins, the farm papers and attend all agricultural gatherings.

As we pick up the daily papers we read that over in China two million people are starving to death for lack of food; and why is the food short? Simply because they have failed to observe the laws of scientific agriculture. They have removed the trees and grass, leaving the barren soil which has caused floods and droughts. The trees and grass hold the moisture in the soil when it rains, thus retaining it for use in the dry season. The barren field allows it to run off causing a flood, and the heat of the hot sun bakes the soil and absorbs the water, thus leaving little remaining in the soil at the time when it is most needed. Dare we think the time will come in this beautiful land of ours when people will be starving for lack of food? Never! But we farmers must arise to meet the needs of the time. We must learn how to practice scientific agriculture; to care for and cherish our soil as a valuable jewel, so that we can make not only a good living, but pass on a heritage worthy of the name "Old Kentucky," and, may we say with Theodore Roosevelt, "We have faith that we shall not prove false to the memories of the men of the mighty past."

The Farm Special Train

Reaches Berea, Friday, the 29th, 7:30 p. m.—Program in Both Upper and Lower Chapel.

The Agricultural Special train which is being prepared by the College of Agriculture of the State University and the State Department of Agriculture at Frankfort, to be run over the various roads of Kentucky, will be one of the best educational features that have ever been offered to the people of Kentucky. Much time and money have been spent in the effort to make this train a "university on wheels," to be taken to the very doors of the people.

Besides the two living cars which will accommodate the thirty or more people who will compose the staff, there will be six cars devoted to the various lines of agriculture, fitted up with exhibits illustrative of the topics of the lectures. To give an index as to the make-up of the exhibits, the following may be mentioned: grain and forage crops for Kentucky; improved farm implements; enlarged photographs, teaching lessons in agriculture; scores of agricultural charts; live stock of various kinds; illustrations of the work of the College; printed bulletins regarding free courses; samples of soils and fertilizers; spraying outfits for orchards and gardens; completely equipped dairy; work of insects and fungus pests and devices for their destruction; rations suitable for various classes of live stock; scores of fowls of all types; incubators, brooders, and poultry supplies; domestic science car fully equipped; large variety of agricultural bulletins and many other interesting things.

The lectures will be upon such subjects as the following: soil management; reclamation of worn soils; mixing and applying fertilizers; crop

rotations; feeding, breeding and management of live stock; judging of live stock; market classes and grades of live stock; dairy cattle, breeding and feeding; dairy management; diseases of live stock; orchard and small fruit management; insect and fungus pests and their eradication; spraying and truck gardening; poultry raising and management; cookery, composition of foods, etc.; household equipment and home decoration; home and farm sanitation and agricultural clubs.

The specialists from the College will treat the various lines of agriculture that are to be presented and their work will be supplemented by the services of some of the most widely known authorities in the United States.

Special attention should be called to the women's work, which will occupy one entire coach. This will be in charge of some of the best known authorities in the country on home economics in all its branches.

Literature on the topics treated will be given away to those interested in any particular subject.

The day and hour at which this train will arrive at your station is printed in this newspaper, special notice having been sent from headquarters.

T. R. Bryant, Supt. Extension Division, Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station.

WASHINGTON LETTER

Chehalis, Wash., Mar. 6, 1912.

Dear Editor:

Please send The Citizen another year. I can not do without it. I am an old student of Berea—

Cash and Small Profits

Why Pay More?

You buy the same goods at Engle's S for less money

Clothing, Shoes, Dry Goods, Flour, Meal, Sugar, Coffee

Always The Best

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Why Pay More?

Phone 60 **R. J. ENGLE**, Berea, Ky.

Eight years have elapsed since I left there, yet the memories are ever dear to me, and Berea holds such a big place in my heart, that I expect to return some time within a year. I hope to educate my children in Berea, which is to me the garden spot of the world. I also think The Citizen the best paper of its kind in the world. I have a large scrap book made up just from the clippings I've taken from The Citizen. It is as good as any book I could buy.

May God bless the good work you are doing. I am,

Yours truly,
Mrs. J. L. Steelman,
1177 Market St., Chehalis, Wash.

MATER BEREA, BRAVELY ON!

Infolded deep,
By mountain keep,
Where echoes linger and blue shadows sweep,
With blessings of sun and of dew and of star,
Mater! we come to thy call from afar,
Mater Berea, thy heroes sleep.

Infolded fast,
Blent with the past,
Flying forever abroad with the blast;
We bring new brain, we bring new brawn,
Fresh to the fray bring the courage of dawn,
Mater Berea, thy Loyal Last.

Berea fair,
Berea chere,
Built in faith and deep-rooted in prayer,
They who have died salute thee, the living;
We who are coming salute thee, the giving—
Bear we thy spirit afar as we fare!

Be mountain height
Scouring in light,
Mater Berea, thy symbol of might:
Sons of the hills, we forward thy token,
Guard thy fair fame, vow the word thou hast spoken,
Mater beloved, Honor and Right!

MINNIE E. BIRD.

"A phrase frequently on the lips and in the letters of Mrs. John G. Fee in her closing days was, 'The school moves bravely on!'"

FAREWELL TO MRS. PUTNAM

Continued from First Page

Not a sipper of rum,
Not a chawer of gum,
A marvel-of-sense young girl.
An early-retiring young girl;
An active, aspiring young girl;
A morning ariser,
A dandy despiser,
A progressive, American girl.
A lover-of-prose young girl;
Not a turn-up-your-nose young girl;
Not given to splutter,
Not "utterly utter,"
But a matter-of-fact young girl.
A rightly-ambitious young girl;
A complexion-delicious young girl;
A sparkling clear eye,
What says, "I will try,"
A sure-to-succeed young girl.
An honest-courting young girl;
A never-seu-flirting young girl;
A quiet and pure,
A modest, demure,
A fit-for-a-wife young girl.
A sought-everywhere young girl;
A future-most-fair young girl;
An ever-discreet—
We too seldom meet
This queen-among-queens young girl.

IN OUR OWN STATE

(Continued from first page)

commenting upon the bill, the Lexington papers announce that liquor can no longer be sold "near" the University. Four hundred feet is certainly a long distance for a college

student to have to travel for his booze, and presumably many will go without it hereafter, for it must have been much handier in the past.

TO OCCUPY OLD CAPITOL
The Legislature passed a bill appropriating funds for the repair of the old capitol buildings, and they are soon to be occupied by the Agricultural Department, Prison Commission, Historical Society and some others; the new capitol, although it has only been occupied a year, not affording sufficient room.

MEMORIAL FOR NANCY HANKS
The State Federation of Women's Clubs has inaugurated a movement to erect a memorial to Nancy Hanks, the mother of Abraham Lincoln. Mrs. Leech of Louisville has in charge the raising of the funds.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

(Continued from first page)

was active and took a lively interest in matters of science and invention. Glowing tribute was paid to him by Admiral Peary, the discoverer of the North Pole.

BURIAL OF THE MAINE
On Saturday, the 16th, the battleship Maine, recently raised from her grave of mud in Havana Harbor, was floated out three miles, and with her colors flying sunk in six hundred fathoms of water. The bodies of 63 of the crew who have been entombed in the vessel for fourteen years are being conveyed on the North Carolina to Washington where they will be given burial in Arlington Cemetery.

PRESIDENT IN THE EAST
Pres. Taft is on a three days trip through New England. On Monday he addressed the general court, by which name the Massachusetts Legislature is known, and took occasion to make his position plain as to the recall of judicial decisions, and also declared himself in favor of presidential primaries when properly authorized by the states and protected by sufficient safeguards.

MEXICAN TRADE
Trade of the United States with Mexico is showing the effect of the disturbed business conditions in that country. This is especially true with reference to exports which show a much greater decline than imports. Exports to Mexico during the last year show a fall of about 20 per cent when compared with the immediately preceding year, while imports show also a slight decline but less than that of exports.

WILEY RESIGNS
Dr. Harvey W. Wiley of the Bureau of Chemistry, who has done more for the health and happiness of the people of the United States than any other man, by securing regulations insuring the purity of nearly all food products, has resigned his position. The reason given was the constant friction between himself and his superiors in the Agricultural Department.



ONE DROP
down the throat of a "gapey" chicken destroys the worms and saves the chick's life. A few drops in the drinking water

CURES and PREVENTS GAPS
white diarrhoea, roup, cholera and other chick diseases.

One 50c Bottle of

Bourbon Poultry Cure

Makes 12 Gallons of Medicine.

Every poultry raiser should keep a bottle of this medicine on hand. Write for free sample and booklet on "Diseases of Poultry." Address,

BOURBON REMEDY COMPANY, Lexington, Ky.

Sold by PETTUS & PARKS, Berea, Ky.

PETTUS & PARKS
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PERFUMERY, SOAP, SYRINGES, BRUSHES, COMBS,
WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY
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In addition to the advantages of getting the very best grade of goods in our line at a reasonable price, we are in a position to show you how to obtain a handsome set of "ROGERS' SILVERWARE" at about one-third the regular price.

CALL AND INVESTIGATE

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A COMPLETE LINE

HARDWARE, PAINTS, FARMING IMPLEMENTS AND GROCERIES

Prices Right **J. D. CLARKSTON** Give Us a Call

MAIN STREET, near Bank

PALACE MEAT MARKET

Fresh and cured meats and lard, Fish and Oysters.

Call for what you want and get what you call for.

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR BUTTER, EGGS, CHICKENS.

Reduced Prices on Pork

Fresh Pork Shoulder - 10c. Pork Steak - 12½c.

Ham - 12c. Pork Chops - 12½c.

Leaf Lard, guaranteed pure.

Kidd Building, Corner Main and Richmond Streets, Berea, Ky.

U. B. ROBERTS, Prop.



Tottered Forward and Collapsed in a Heap.

The Sky-Man

HENRY KITCHELL WEBSTER
ILLUSTRATIONS BY CHAS. W. ROSSER
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SYNOPSIS.

Philip Cayley, accused of a crime of which he is not guilty, resigns from the army in disgrace and his affection for his friend, Lieut. Perry Hunter, turns to hatred. Cayley seeks solitude, where he perfects a flying machine. While soaring over the Arctic regions, he picks up a curiously shaped stick he had seen in the assassin's hand. Mounting again, he discovers a yacht anchored in the bay. Descending near the steamer, he meets a girl on an ice floe. He learns that the girl's name is Jeanne Fielding and that the yacht has come north to seek signs of her father, Captain Fielding, an arctic explorer. A party from the yacht is making search ashore for the wrecked whaler are in hiding on the coast. A giant ruffian named Roscoe, had murdered Fielding and his two companions, after the explorer had revealed the location of an enormous ledge of pure gold. Roscoe then took command of the party. It develops that the ruffian had committed the murder witnessed by Cayley. Roscoe plans to capture the yacht and escape with a big load of gold. Jeanne tells Fanshaw, owner of the yacht, about the visit of the sky-man and shows him the stick left by Cayley. Fanshaw declares that it is an Eskimo throwing stick, used to shoot darts. Tom Fanshaw returns from the searching party with a sprained ankle. Perry Hunter is found murdered and Cayley is accused of the crime but Jeanne believes him innocent. A relief party goes to find the searchers. Tom professes his love for Jeanne. She rows ashore and enters an abandoned hut, and there finds her father's diary, which discloses the explorer's suspicion of Roscoe. The ruffian returns to the hut and sees Jeanne. He is intent on murder, when the sky-man swoops down and the ruffian flees. Jeanne gives Cayley her father's diary to read. The yacht disappears and Roscoe's plans to capture it are revealed. Jeanne's only hope is in Cayley. The seriousness of their situation becomes apparent to Jeanne and the sky-man.

CHAPTER XIII.—Continued.

Suddenly he was flying downward, as fast as gravity and his great wings would take him. Drenched with the sweat of a sudden terror, cleaving the air so fast that the sound of its whirling rose to a scream through his taut rigging. Down he slanted, seaward a little, past the end of the great headland. Then, with the sudden exertion of all his strength, upon one lowered wing, the other flashing high like the stroke of a scimitar, in the curve of the shortest possible arc, he shot landward, rounded, checked, and alighted not far from the girl.

She had been seated upon a broken ledge of rock when he had first caught sight of her. She was in act of getting to her feet when he alighted, not a half dozen paces away.

She had been pale, but her color had come back now in a sudden surge. She was breathing unsteadily and her hands were clasped against her breast. "You—you mustn't fly like that," she said. "If you had been an eagle, the way you wheeled and came rushing down out of the sky would have terrified me. I shut my eyes in order not to see you killed."

He did not answer her at once, and she, looking intently into his face, went on. "You know it was dangerous. You thought yourself that you were going to be killed. I can see the horror of it in your eyes."

Then he got his breath. "You're safe?" he questioned unsteadily. "You were in danger, sudden danger, and in terror at it. That was what frightened me, that sudden knowledge. I came down, fearing I should be too late."

"I had a fright," she admitted; "but I don't see how you could know. I'm very sure I didn't cry out."

"No, I heard nothing, no sound at all. I just knew, and so I came to you as fast as I could. What was it that frightened you?"

"Nothing at all, I imagine. I was sitting here on the ledge, looking at that wonderful sky, and all at once I found I was growing afraid. I didn't know what it was about, at all. I suppose it was just because I was a little tired and had begun to realize that I was a long way from—from home. I had come around the headland, not really to look for more freewood, but in the hope that I might happen to find a clue to where the stores are hidden; and, as I said, suddenly it seemed a long way back and I began to find myself afraid. And then, being afraid, I—well, I thought I saw something moving up there behind the rocks—something big, bigger than a man, and whitish-yellow."

His eyes followed the direction in which she had pointed, but could make out nothing in the deep, vibrant blue shadows.

"That's likely enough," he told her. "It was probably a bear. If it was, we're in luck. I'll come back by and by and go gunning for him. But first, I'm going to take you—home."

She had used the word before, but in what sense he was not entirely sure; and she had undoubtedly used it not more than half consciously. At any rate, when he said it now she flushed a little, and so did he, and their eyes, meeting, brightened suddenly.

Silently he turned away from her and began furling up his wings, and she helped him, as she had helped him that other time when he had tried to convince her that he was not a dream.

When it was done, they set out slowly, in the deepening twilight, for the hut.

"It's very good of you to walk down here with me," she said, "you who could fly."

CHAPTER XIV.

The Red-Bound Book.

By the time they had reached the headland, the whole beach before them was enveloped in the sapphire shadow of the cliff, and the little cluster of huts toward which they were trudging was hardly distinguishable. It was not until they had halved the distance that the girl made out the little plume of rose-colored smoke that floated above Philip's newly constructed chimney.

But the next instant he laid a hand upon her arm and, with the other, pointed imperatively down the beach toward the hut. "Whether you saw him before, or not," he said, with a short grim laugh, "you can see him now."

Looking where he pointed, she saw a big, yellowish-white, ungainly thing come lumbering round the corner of the hut, upon all fours.

"A bear," he said, "and a good big one. You're not to be afraid. This is really unmerited good luck."

"Aren't they dangerous, these polar bears?" she asked.

In his answering laugh she heard the ring of rising excitement. "I won't deny," he said, "that if I had my way about it, I'd have you safely shut up inside the hut there before I tried conclusions with him. Give me the revolver, and take care to keep out of the line of fire. If you see a chance to slip inside the hut, do it. And don't assume that he's dead until I tell you so. These polar bears have no nerves at all. You can't shock them. They don't stop until you have put their locomotor facilities completely out of business."

She was smiling when she handed him the revolver. "Here's luck," she said. "Don't be afraid for me."

Cayley smiled, too. "Keep behind me, but not so far that you're in any danger of getting out off in case I have to dance around him a little. There he's winded us already."

Cayley turned for a last look at her. He had slipped his bundled wings from his back and laid them on the ice. He was still smiling, but somewhat ironically. "I'm half afraid he'll run away," he said, "and half afraid he won't."

The next instant all doubt on that head was set at rest. The monster hissed and came lumbering toward them, pretty rapidly, across the ice.

Cayley advanced slowly to meet him, but not in a direct line. Instead, he bore off in a curve to the left. The girl understood the maneuver instantly, and, herself, set out landward at a brisk pace, moving in the arc of a circle, parallel to his but larger, in such a way as to keep the bear, Philip and herself, as all three moved in different directions, in a straight line.

They quartered round in this way, the bear swerving in well toward Philip, until all three were in a line, about equidistant from the hut. Philip and the bear, were, perhaps, a dozen paces apart. Without turning, he called over his shoulder to her, "Now run for it—for the hut. I'll keep him amused out here."

At the sound of his voice the bear rushed him. The girl had never in her life found anything so hard to do as to obey orders now. But she did obey and was running at top speed toward the open door of the hut when she heard Cayley fire for the first time. Just as she reached it, she heard his second shot. When she turned about, panting, to observe the result of it, the two seemed to her to be at horribly close quarters. The bear, reared up on his hind legs, had just lunged forward.

He sprang back clear of the flashing, scythe-like cut of those terrible claws. A little to the girl's surprise and considerably to her alarm, he turned and went sprinting up the beach toward the talus, at full speed, the bear wounded, but not in the least disabled, lumbering after him.

It takes a fast runner to outrun a bear, but Cayley did it. When he reached the foot of the talus, the bear was 20 paces behind him. She saw him stop short, whirl round again and face his pursuer with a shout.

The bear also checked his speed and reared up once more, towering, upon his hind legs. Then Cayley fired twice, the shots coming so closely together as to be hardly distinguishable. One or both of them took instantaneous effect. The great yellowish-white mass tottered forward, and collapsed in a heap only a pace or two from where Philip was standing.

He waved his hand at the girl, and walked back for his wings. When she met him, half way up the beach, he was carefully taking the spent shells out of his revolver, one at a time, and depositing them in his pocket. "No telling how they may prove useful," he commented; then, with a quick look into her face, "I hope you weren't frightened when you saw me run."

"I suppose I shouldn't have been, but I'll have to confess that I was. You weren't trying to get away from him, or you wouldn't have run in that direction. But it looked rather dreadful, just the same. Why did you do it?"

"We were too far down the beach, too near the water's edge before. It was too late to skin him and cut him up tonight, and I was afraid if a storm were to come up before morning, a really big storm, we might lose him. It was a lot easier to get him up the beach before I fired those last two shots than it would have been after. I thought at first of running toward the hut. It occurred to me, only just in time, that there was no use in making an abattoir of our front yard."

They had reached the hut, and as he finished speaking, they entered it. Even Philip caught his breath rather suddenly with that first glance about its transformed interior. The driftwood fire, which glowed upon the hearth, filled the whole room with light, and bathed the walls and rafters with warm colors.

Here was their fortress—against the cold and the dark; a fortress, too, against despair. That rude hearth which he had built today was to be their altar of hope.

The girl stood looking at it a moment in silence, her lips pressed tight together, one outstretched hand groping for the door-jamb behind her, as if she wanted the support of something. Even in this warm firelight she looked a little pale. By an evident effort of will she was breathing very deep and steadily. She did not try to speak.

Cayley understood well enough what it meant. This place that they had come back to for the night was home now, probably the last home she would ever have in the world, if one were to balance the chances fairly. Its warmth and light and comparative comfort did more to enforce a realization of their tragic plight than anything before had done. The thing she was

fighting with was a sudden wave of plain terror.

Cayley went out into the little vestibule and closed and bolted the outer door. He contrived to waste a minute or two over the trifling task, in order to give her that moment by herself.

When he came back, closing the inner door behind him as he did so, he found that she had taken off her cap and the heavy fur coat which had encumbered her shoulders all day, and hung them upon a convenient wooden peg in the wall. She was standing near the fireplace now, warming her cold fingers at the blaze.

Cayley started a little at sight of her, for now she was transformed, too. Standing there, silhouetted against the blaze, in her gray cardigan jacket and moleskins, she looked like a young boy. He had discovered before this that there was not a grain of false modesty about her; nevertheless, it pleased him when, with a certain charming frank simplicity, she called his attention to her costume.

"It's a lucky thing," she observed, "that I dressed for a scramble over the ice before coming ashore with Uncle Jerry and Mr. Scalos. And lucky, too, that I didn't change back when we returned to the Aurora. I left it the second time with no other idea than of pulling about for awhile in the dinghy. I'd have done that just the same if I had dressed for dinner that night, as I usually did."

"Yes," he said. "A skirt would have been a pretty serious matter to people in our situation."

"Show me the rest of our house," she commanded presently. "This is the only room I've seen."

The subdivision of the hut was accomplished by an L-shaped partition seven feet or so from the outer wall, around two sides of it. It yielded two tiny, cubical bedrooms (that was the purpose which the wooden bunk in each of them indicated); and a third room of the same width (about seven feet), but running the entire length of the side of the hut nearest the cliff. This room had evidently served for stores and for a kitchen, since part of the reconstructed fireplace projected into it. It was in this last room where the greater part of what the searchers from the Aurora had dismissed as "rubbish" was accumulated.

Cayley did as the girl commanded, and showed her every nook and cupboard which the four walls of the hut contained. When they returned to the living room where the fire was, she dropped down on one of the bunks with a little sigh of fatigue.

"You've been disobeying orders," he said, looking her over with a serious sort of smile. "You've let yourself get too tired. You'll have to make up for it by being exceptionally obedient now."

As he spoke, he shook out the sleeping-bag on the bunk, behind where she was sitting.

"You're to lie down on that," he said, "until I can get supper ready; and directly after supper you're to take this bag into whichever of those bedrooms you would like for yours, and really undress and go to bed."

She assented to that after a little demur. That he had rightly guessed the degree of her fatigue was attested by the fact that when he re-entered the hut after dressing the few that was to provide their evening meal, he found her cuddled up upon the great sheepskin, fast asleep.

It was not until his rudimentary culinary operations were about completed, that, glancing over to where she lay, he found her regarding him with a sleepy smile.

"I thought of something just as I was dropping off to sleep," she said, "a really beautiful idea. I tried to call out and tell you, but I was too sleepy. I hope I haven't lost it. It was something about—oh, I know. Don't you suppose we might find a clue to where the stores are hidden in father's journal or in the maps?"

He laid down the drum-stick he had been about to bite into, and gazed at her, partly in astonishment, partly in a sort of amused dismay that the idea had not occurred to him before. "That suggestion," he said, "is worth the whole of my day's work. Of course that's the way to begin our search—the only way, and tomorrow morning—"

"Tomorrow morning! I thought the worst thing you could possibly say would be after supper. I wanted to let the duck go and begin the search now." She smiled at him. "You'll compromise, won't you, on directly after supper?"

He assented with a laugh. "If you can keep awake, but the first time I catch you nodding—"

"All right," she said, "only let's hurry with the duck." Then, a little later, "It can't be possible, can it, that we're going to eat the whole of it at one meal? It's beginning to look that way."

There was one compensation to the rudeness of their fare and the exigency of their equipment. Clearing up after dinner was an operation of extreme simplicity.

When it was completed, Philip heaped more wood on the fire, and in the glow of the crackling flames they spread out the maps and began their search.

"I believe," said Cayley, "that the journal will be worth more than the maps in this search of ours tonight. Anyway, while you work one I can work the other."

She nodded, picked up the journal and crossed over with it to another of the bunks. There she seated herself, tucked her feet up comfortably under her, tailor-fashion, and, propping her chin upon one palm, began to read. The light coming from behind her made, to Cayley's vision, a misty halo of her hair, and played softly over the cheek and the fingers that were half embedded in it.

The sight of her made it hard for him to stick to his maps. But presently he looked up with a sudden question. "Do you happen to find anything?" he began, and then broke off shortly.

From her face, half-shaded as it was, he could see that what she had been reading just then was no mere description of this land upon which they had been cast away, but something far more personal to the father she had lost here.

"There's something perfectly terrifying," she said, "about father's description of this man Roscoe. Over here near the end, before the sun came back to them, he tells of going out for a walk by himself and of discovering that Roscoe was stalking him, in the hope, he thought, of discovering, in advance of the others, where the gold ledge was. In the twilight, father says, he looked, in his white bear-skins, perfectly enormous and incredible. And Philip—"

She closed the book, holding it tight in both hands, and leaning forward a little as she went on, "and Philip, his description sounds—oh, I suppose it's silly, but it sounds like the thing I thought I saw today when I was alone there on the beach, before you came flying down out of the sky. It didn't look like a bear. It wouldn't have been so dreadful if it had."

"It's possible," he said gravely. "It may have been he whom I frightened off when I came down last night. Certainly there was somebody, and that somebody may still be here on shore, though I supposed he had gone out to join in the attack on the yacht. But it's very strange, if there is any one, that we could have passed a whole day without encountering him."

The girl shivered; then, with a shake of her head as if dismissing the uncanny thought from her mind, she said: "You started to ask me about something else, and I interrupted."

It took him a moment to collect his thoughts. "Oh, yes. There's something marked here on this map which I took at first for the location of the hut, but it appears now that it was marked before they built it. I wonder if, in the early pages of the journal, there was a description of any natural formation about here like a cave, or—"

She made as if to open the book, then, suddenly, changed her intention and held it out to him, instead.

"I haven't been playing fair," she said. "I wasn't really looking for anything. I was just reading stories and dreaming over them. It's his handwriting, I think, that makes it so hard to be good. It's—well, almost like hearing his voice. Won't you work the book and the maps and give me something to do—with my hands, I mean?—oh, I know I'm tired, but that doesn't matter."

Cayley's first impulse was to refuse, but it needed only one thoughtful look into her face to convince him that the kindest, as well as the wisest, thing was to do as she asked. An uncanny horror of the monstrous Roscoe and the appalling idea that he, and perhaps others of his gang, might be sharing the solitude of this frozen coast with them was plainly to be read in her eyes, and her own prescription for dispelling it was probably the best that could be thought of.

With a nod of assent, he rose and went into the storeroom, returning the next moment with an armful of heavy rope.

"In the old days of wooden ships," he said, "when they wanted to discipline a sailor, they set him to picking oakum. Next to pounding rust off the anchor, it's the dullest job in the world. But we need some for calking up the cracks in our walls. Do you mind?"

He laid down the drum-stick he had been about to bite into, and gazed at her, partly in astonishment, partly in a sort of amused dismay that the idea had not occurred to him before. "That suggestion," he said, "is worth the whole of my day's work. Of course that's the way to begin our search—the only way, and tomorrow morning—"

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"Mind!" she echoed. "Did you think I wanted to do embroidery?"

He showed her how the work was to be done, and in five minutes she was busily engaged at it. She had moved to another bunk, a little further from the fire, and he, with innocent artifice, had contrived that the big soft sleeping-bag should be spread out under her.

Meanwhile he plunged into a systematic search, through journal and maps, for the thing that was to spell either life or death for them.

At the end of an hour he looked up suddenly, an exclamation of triumph on his lips. But at the sight of her, it died out in a smile. She had slipped down on the sleeping-bag, her head cradled in the crook of one arm. And she was fast asleep.

CHAPTER XV.

Discoveries.

The sunlight of another crystalline day had made a path of gold across the floor and half way up the wall when Philip roused himself from what he had intended to make the merest cat-nap on one of the bunks, and with difficulty rubbed his eyes open. The savour of something good to eat was already in his nostrils.

Jeanne, with her back to him, was bending over the fire, busy with the breakfast. She heard him stirring, and looked around.

"Oh, I'm sorry," she said. "I didn't mean to bang that pan down that way. I meant you to go on sleeping for hours and hours."

Looking fairly at him as he sat there on the bunk she saw his hands clutch tightly over the edge of it; saw the color go ebbing out of his face and then come surging back again. She had seen him do that once before.

"Why—what's the matter, Philip?" she asked.

"It's just the wonder of you," he said slowly, "waking up to find you here, busy about this home of ours—as if—as if it were all true. I've been very deep asleep."

"You'd better get ready for breakfast," she said, in a tone whose matter-of-fact inflection was a little exaggerated. "It's nearly ready."

When they had finished, and while they still sat face to face across the board plank which had served them for a table, Cayley leaned forward a little and, smiling, asked a question.

"What's the secret, Jeanne? Your eyes have been shining with mystery ever since we sat down here."

She laughed. "You're much too penetrating. I didn't mean you even to dream there was a mystery to penetrate. But—well, it's time to tell you now, any way."

She too, leaned forward a little and shook her head at him with a tantalizing air of triumph.

"You didn't find the thing you were looking for last night in father's journal—the place where they hid the stores, I mean?"

"Oh, but I did!" he cried. "I only waited to give you time to eat a necessary and sensible breakfast before I spoke of it. I had it on the tip of my tongue to suggest that we set about finding it in good earnest, when I saw, in your eyes, that you had a mystery of your own."

It was evident from the look in those eyes now that she was both surprised and puzzled.

"You found it last night!" she exclaimed. "Found it in the journal, and then never went to look at it!"

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Valuable Asset.

Learn to say "No." It will be of more use to you than to learn to read Latin.—Spurgeon



"Why—What's the Matter, Philip?"

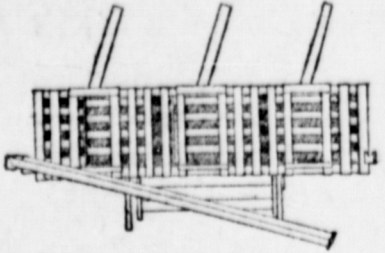


CRATE TO FATTEN POULTRY

Work Should Be Done Four Weeks Before Killed to Get Right Proportion of Fat and Lean.

Fowls should be fattened at least four weeks before they are killed, not to make them as fat as possible, but to give them the right proportion of fat and lean to make the fowls fat and juicy when cooked.

The fattening-crate shown herewith is 6 feet long, 16 inches wide, 18 inches high and divided into three equal-



Crate for Fattening Poultry.

sized compartments, each holding from four to six birds, as the case may be.

The slats or laths are 1 1/4 inches wide, placed one and a half inches apart at the ends, sides and tops of the crate, but those in front are placed vertically two inches apart.

The floor of the crate is made of slats laid lengthwise, one inch apart, leaving a one-inch space on either side between the first lath and the sides of the crate. The crate should stand on short legs or trestles, to allow convenience in cleaning.

The trough is made the full length of the crate and should be three or four inches deep. It is supported at either end on notched boards, in order that it may be taken away when the coops are cleaned.

Never leave the feed before the chickens more than 15 minutes, and feed very little at the start, gradually increasing the amount until the end of the week they are getting all they can eat three times a day.

Some rations for fattening are given below:

Equal parts by weight of finely ground corn, oats and shorts, mixed with sour skimmed milk.

Same ration, except substitute ground barley for the corn.

Finely ground oats mixed with skimmed milk.

Equal parts of finely ground oats, corn and low-grade flour. If beef-scraps are used, 15 per cent. is the best proportion.

LEGHORNS ARE BEST LAYERS

None Other Found So Strong and Hardy and Consequently Easy for Poultrymen to Raise.

Leghorns live and are profitable longer than other breeds. Large hens put on fat after the first year and do not lay so well afterward. Leghorns lay well until four or five years old and a Leghorn on free range will never get fat enough to hinder her laying.

Like all other fowls they are at their best during the first and second years of their lives, but as long as a Leghorn hen looks bright and thrifty she will lay profitably, says a writer in an exchange. This is a great measure offsets the fact that their bodies are too small to sell well as dressed poultry, however the buyers here pay as much per pound for them as for any.

They are accused of not laying as well during the winter as the larger hens. If the houses are cold enough to frost the combs of the single-combed varieties they will not lay until their combs are healed. They hard-



Brown Leghorn Hen.

ly ought to be expected to, and rose-combed varieties do better on this account, but given comfortable quarters I have no trouble in getting them to lay in winter. Last December was a very cold month here, the temperature being below zero nearly every morning during the month and some mornings more than 20 below. I had yearling hens laying, also pullets hatched in June that had been laying since September 1.

Other small breeds that I have tried all of these points except one. I have found none other so strong and hardy and consequently easy to raise, and so take them all in all, the Leghorn suits me for an all-around farmer's fowl better than anything that I have ever tried.

PURE BRED FOWLS FAVORED

They Will Realize Good Profits If Properly Cared For—Interesting Work for Farmer.

If, in writing on the old, old subject of the advantages of raising pure-bred fowls I can influence even one farmer of the southern or eastern territory to discard the old flocks and in its place raise stock which will be a credit to himself and the section of the country in which he lives, I will indeed feel that I have not wasted time and space, says a writer in the Atlantic Poultry Journal.

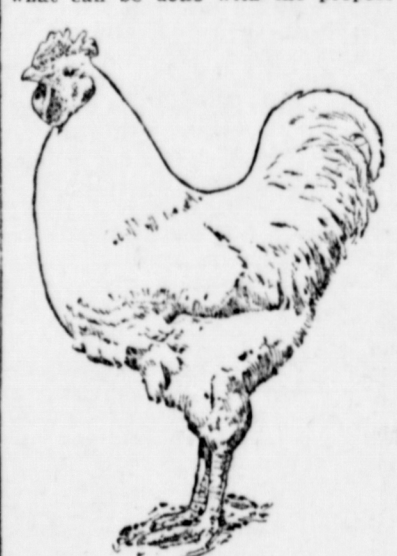
There is no doubt as to the stability of the poultry industry. The tendency in all of the large cities is toward suburban homes and the pursuit of rustic labors as a pastime. Poultry forms one of the most pleasant diversions for these small farmers, and the initial stock must constantly be supplied.

Any man who produces birds good enough to take premiums at the fall and winter shows and then advertises eggs and stock for sale, will meet with little difficulty in disposing of them.

Any business, by careful attention and intelligent management can be made successful and the poultry industry is no exception.

With a little careful reading any farmer can learn how to improve his stock and profits, and he will soon find that poultry raising is a very interesting part of the farm work, as well as one which amply repays for the amount of labor and money expended.

The slow steady growth of a flock of poultry is more to be desired than a large investment in fancy stock without previous experience. Study just what line of the poultry business is best suited to your local environment and then get to work and see what can be done with the proposition.



White Plymouth Rock.

tion. A mongrel hen might, in an occasional instance, lay as many eggs as one that is pure-bred; but the flock will not live up to the standard set by the pure-bred fowls.

Pure Breeds.

We keep all the way from 150 to 250 chickens, divided into six flocks. We prefer a pure breed to a cross or mongrel, says a writer in an exchange. There is more money in them, and a flock uniform in color adds very much to the appearance of a farm. Our breeds are Buff Plymouth Rocks and White Leghorns.

A Convenient Roost.

A good roost is a 2x4 scantling, placed broadside over two 12-inch boards. These two boards form a platform which catch the droppings, and these are worth from 75 cents to a dollar a barrel. Do not place the roosts too high, for the hens will jump, and in so doing will have leg weakness or perhaps bumblefoot.

POULTRY NOTES

Young chicks may be kept dry and warm.

The early broilers always command the best market.

Little chicks will not thrive if penned in a small enclosure.

A hen needs nearly seven times more fresh air in proportion to her size than does the horse.

Selecting the hens according to their laying qualities is to some poultrymen a hard proposition.

Any one keeping poultry must, of course, have houses to protect them from cold or stormy weather.

Fowls intended for market should be cooped for a week or two and fed all the rich food they will eat.

Fine gravel is not the proper grit for poultry. They want a sharp material with which to grind their food.

The incubator should be located in a room where the temperature does not vary much during the day or night.

Eggs will become fertile in from four to six days after mating. The effect of mating will continue several months.

It is necessary to feed the breeding ducks liberally, yet at the same time feed so as to keep them active and healthy.

Poultry houses which have cracks in their sides or leaky roofs should be covered with some kind of prepared roofing on both roof and sides.

Chicks sheltered from the weather and given plenty of good water will find much of their feed, and prove the most profitable crop on the farm.

Remember that the early broods must at all times have a dry place and room to exercise when the weather will not permit them to go out doors.

What A Christian is Saved For—To Serve

By Rev. H. W. Pope, Superintendent of Men, Moody Bible Institute, Chicago

TEXT—I am debtor.—Romans 1:14.



In his letter to the church at Rome Paul says: "I am debtor both to the Greeks and to the Barbarians, both to the wise and to the unwise." When and where did Paul discover that he was in debt to the very verge of bankruptcy? Not in the theological school at Jerusalem. More likely it was on the way to Damascus. When God drew aside the veil which hides the earthly from the heavenly, and gave him a glimpse of the risen and glorified Jesus, he learned more theology in one moment than in all the years he had spent at the feet of Gamaliel. That little revelation of Jesus wrought a revolution in Saul. That is what revelations are for. As soon as he became acquainted with Jesus he felt that every one else ought to know him. That priceless knowledge was a sacred trust, and he was a debtor to every one who knew him not.

Revelation Works a Revolution.

Something of the same kind occurs at every true conversion. We realize that our relation to this world has changed almost as much as our relation to God. This is a lost world, and while we are still in it, we are no longer of it. We belong to the life-saving service, and it is our business to help seek and save the lost. And so as we go through life we no longer ask, "How much can we get out of this world?" but rather, "How much can we put into it?" And with Jesus Christ to draw upon, every one of us has more to give to the world than the world wide world has to give to us. "I'm a child of the king, I'm a child of the king." The obligation to serve our day and generation is a threefold one. It arises from the commands of the Lord Jesus. No one can read the New Testament without noticing that he expects every one of his followers to become a soul-winner. He taught the world thirty years by example and three years by precept. Then, at the close of his earthly career he uttered one command, "Go ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature." That command remains in force to this day.

One sinner thinks that he is not very bad, another is afraid that he cannot hold out, while others have doctrinal difficulties of various kinds. And what is worse still, most of them are not quite ready to do their duty when they see it without more or less persuasion.

The changed religious conditions require it. Formerly it was customary for people to attend church. Indeed, one was hardly counted respectable unless he did. That day has gone by. The world no longer comes to the church for the Gospel. The majority of the people today do not attend church. One reason for this is the strenuous life which many lead. They work so hard through the week that they consume seven days' strength in six days' time. When Sunday comes they are so exhausted that they think they cannot attend church. In many churches also the Gospel is no longer preached, but only a cheap substitute for it.

Could Jesus Enter the Average Church?

It is said that a poor man once applied for admission to a wealthy church. The committee soon saw that he would add nothing to their financial strength or social standing and recommended that he wait a while. To their surprise he soon appeared again. At a loss what to say, one of them suggested that he talk with the Lord about the matter. The man meekly consented and went away. In a few weeks he appeared before the committee again. They were now at their wits' end, but determined to contest every step of the way, they inquired, "Brother, did you talk with the Lord about this matter?" "I did." "And what did he say?" "He told me not to get discouraged, but to be as patient as I could. He said he had been trying to get into this church himself ever since it was organized, but that he had not succeeded yet." This story may seem a little exaggerated, but it is to be feared that there are not a few churches where such an interview might occur.

For these and other reasons a large part of every community practically ignores the church. This being the case, there is only one alternative; the church must carry the Gospel to the world, for the Gospel they must have. But who is to do it? The laymen and women. They know the people, they meet them in the shops, and stores, and on the street. They know their needs and disposition as a minister cannot. This is the New Testament idea, "To every man his work."



ALCOHOL AS FOOD SUPPLIER

Science Has Proved That Finest Grades of Whisky are Almost as Poisonous as Inferior Ones.

"The second father of the human race might have left a better record had he been a passenger of the water wagon," said the Rev. Homer B. Henderson, pastor of the Third United Presbyterian church of St. Louis, in a sermon on "Science and Alcohol."

"The need of the water wagon is as old as time. Even the code of Hammurabi, the proof of so many ancient records, gives evidence that in the day of its writing the wagon was needed and its benefits were sought."

"The water wagon, the steam roller of the reform age," was the characterization of the temperance movement made by the Rev. Mr. Henderson, whose sermon was a sweeping attack upon alcohol from the scientist's viewpoint. The conclusions and facts concerning alcoholism were gained by the minister during researches and investigations covering a year and a half and embracing scientific opinion the world over.

"The production of alcohol," he said, "is most significant and is not suggestive of wholesomeness. It is not a strength giver and an energy builder, but is in itself the result of decomposition. Although it exists naturally in the fruits and grains and in the human body, may we not even presume, then, since it is produced by decomposition, that it exists in the places found as the material result of decomposition and waste? How, then, can it aid health or restore that condition?"

"As a food supplier alcohol is a failure. You would have to buy \$1.45 worth of beer to get the equal in food value of 5 cents' worth of flour. Science has proved that the best of whiskeys are almost as poisonous as the inferior grades in the same quantities."

"It has been proved by Professor Kraepelin of Munich that even one glass of beer diminishes the physical and mental energies."

"The most noted change in the attitude toward alcohol has occurred among the men of medical science, who are relinquishing its use and in many cases refusing to attend a patient until all effects of liquor have disappeared."

"The medicinal use of alcohol in typhoid, erysipelas, lung affections and blood poisons is being abandoned through the steady and unerring guide of scientific research, which is showing its fallacy. A successful tuberculosis specialist in Omaha, who regards beer as more injurious than whisky, has absolutely refused to treat a patient until he discards intoxicants of every kind. Alcohol's only place in the medical world is as a solvent and preservative."

"It has been thought that if whisky were discarded distilleries would be necessary for the cure of snake bite. An authority on serpent poisons says that many men have been killed by the use of alcohol as an antidote for snake poison and that many men thoroughly inebriated with whisky have been killed by the bite of a snake. So, after all its vaunted efficiency in that line, it is really not a success."

"It has taken many years to learn the relation between the serpent and alcohol, although one was instrumental in the fall of Adam, our first parent, and the other of Noah, our second."

"Alcohol first and most fiercely attacks the white corpuscles of the blood, which are aptly termed the 'soldiers of the blood.' These are our safeguards against disease germs, but alcohol weakens and destroys them."

"Alcohol attacks man's moral and intellectual stature, because its first attack is made against his inhibition, the finer and more delicate organism of his brain. These are the last developed and measure the intellectual capacity of the man."

"Whisky deadens these and stupefies the cultivated man, while it bids the cave man awake. The higher is suppressed and the lower is released. Do we not see this when we read in our papers of the astonishing excesses indulged in by some of our cultivated citizens when under the influence of liquor?"

"Alcohol means more to heredity than to any other thing concerning life. It poisons the parent cell. Progeny is lacking in vitality and mental stature. It dwarfs the life-giving powers of the mother. The number of mothers able to raise their young is decreasing."

"The once wide practice in Germany of prescribing beer for young mothers is fast being abandoned. In New England in the early times breweries were exempt from taxation if they produced a large number of barrels of beer. Now the industry is the most heavily taxed."

"And so the water wagon rattles on. Some of its passengers may be fanatics or extremists. Some of the things they have said may have been exaggerated. Some of their ideas set forth even may not be tenable. A small amount of truth, enthusiasm, prejudice and hope sometimes make an undesirable combination. But the truth is dawning and with it the popularity of this one-time derided vehicle of reason—the water wagon."

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What Are Your Aims?

Berea Has the Training That is Best For YOU.

Are you not far advanced? Then enter the

FOUNDATION SCHOOL, Thos. A. Edwards, Superintendent. Here you will be placed with others like yourself, under a special teacher, and make most rapid progress. You will master Arithmetic and the common branches and be ready to use them. You will have singing, drawing, farm and household management, and free text-books. One year in the Foundation School costs less than \$20 and is worth \$1,000.

Are you aiming to be a teacher? Then join the

NORMAL SCHOOL, John Wirt Dinsmore, Dean. Here you will be so trained that you will fear no examination, and you will be taught how to teach. The demand for Berea-trained teachers far exceeds the supply.

Are you interested in earning money?

THE VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS, Miles E. Marsh, Dean. Mountain Agriculture. Home Science. Woodwork and Carpentry. Nursing. Printing and Book-Binding. Business Course, Etc.

Here you soon double your earning power, and learn to enjoy doing things in a superior manner.

Are you desiring the next best thing to a College Course? Then take two years or three years in the

GENERAL ACADEMY COURSE, Francis E. Matheny, Dean. Two years, or three years, in such practical studies as will fit you for an honorable and useful life. You select your studies from such as these: Physiology—the science of health; Civics—the science of government; Grammar—the art of correct speech and letter-writing; Ethics—the science of right and wrong; History—necessary for politics, law and general intelligence; Botany—necessary for the doctor and interesting to every lady; Physics—the science of machinery; Drawing, Bookkeeping, etc., etc.

Do you wish to prepare to enter College? Start in the

BEREA ACADEMY—PREPARATORY COURSES, Francis E. Matheny, Dean. Best training in Mathematics, Languages, Science and History. The Academy has its own class-rooms and Men's Dormitory, and a large body of students of high character and ability, able instructors, and use of College Library and apparatus.

Berea College

The College itself stands apart from all the other schools under its management and has long maintained the highest standards known in the South. To conform to the Carnegie standards we have diminished our former requirements! Required and elective studies with opportunity to concentrate in particular lines. Latest college library in Kentucky. Laboratories equipped for student practice. Courses leading to the degrees of A. B., B. S., B. L., and B. Ed.

MUSIC (Singing Free). Reed Organ, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory. Band, may be taken for special fees in connection with work in any of the above schools.

Questions Answered.

Berea, Friend of Working Students. Berea College, with its affiliated schools, is not a money-making institution. It requires certain fees, but it expends many thousands of dollars each year for the benefit of its students, giving highest advantages at lowest cost, and arranging for students to earn and save in every way.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn a part of their expenses. Write to the Secretary before coming to secure employment.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overcoats are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week, in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For furnished room, with fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 to 60 cents for each person.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital, library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 a term, \$6.00 in Academy and Normal, and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, Incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

	Vocational and Foundation School.	Academy and Normal.	College.
FALL TERM—			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	5.00	7.00	7.00
Board, 7 weeks	9.45	9.45	9.45
Amount due Sept. 13, 1911	\$20.05	\$22.45	\$23.45
Board 7 weeks, due Nov. 1, 1911	9.45	9.45	9.45
Total for term	\$29.50	\$31.90	\$32.90
If paid in advance	\$29.00	\$31.40	\$32.40
WINTER TERM—			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	6.00	7.20	7.20
Board, 6 weeks	9.00	9.00	9.00
Amount due Jan. 3, 1912	\$20.00	\$22.20	\$23.20
Board 6 weeks, due Feb. 14, 1912	9.00	9.00	9.00
Total for term	\$29.00	\$31.20	\$32.20
If paid in advance	\$28.50	\$30.70	\$31.70
SPRING TERM—			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	4.00	5.00	5.00
Board, 5 weeks	6.75	6.75	6.75
Amount due March 27, 1912	\$15.75	\$17.75	\$18.75
Board, 5 weeks, due May 1, 1912	6.75	6.75	6.75
Total for term	\$22.50	\$24.50	\$25.50
If paid in advance	\$22.00	\$24.00	\$25.00

Plan Now, Come March 27th

Any able-bodied young man or young woman can get an education at Berea if there is the will to do so.

It is a great advantage to start in the Fall and have a full year of continuous study. Many young people waste time in the public schools going over and over the same things, when they might be improving much faster by coming to Berea and starting in on new studies with some of the best young men and women from other counties and States.

Make your plans to come March 27th.

For information or friendly advice write to the Secretary.

D. WALTER MORTON, BEREA, KY.



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40 E. 4th Ave., Cincinnati or
J. C. EATON, Traveling Immigration Agent,
40 E. 4th Ave., Cincinnati

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

TO OUR CORRESPONDENTS

Time and again letters have been sent to our correspondents urging them to mail news items so that they may reach The Citizen Office Monday, and in no case later than Tuesday morning. But as the weeks go by these letters drift in later and later, so that if they are published at all The Citizen force is worked too hard and over time on Tuesday and Wednesday.

To protect ourselves and make it possible to get the paper out on time, WE HEREBY NOTIFY OUR CORRESPONDENTS THEY NEED NOT EXPECT LETTERS REACHING US LATER THAN TUESDAY NOON TO BE PUBLISHED IN THAT WEEK'S ISSUE. And we urge them to make it a point to mail the items early enough so that they may reach us Monday.

JACKSON COUNTY

McKee, Mar. 18.—County Court was held last Monday, and there was a very large crowd of people in town. Everybody was quiet and there was not much drinking going on.—Several people from town went to Middle Fork last Saturday to attend the funeral of W. F. Cole.—I. R. Hays bought a fine mule last week.—W. H. Clark was at his farm on Station Camp part of last week.—L. C. Little was in town a few days recently.—Geo. Bennett has gone to Welchburg to work for L. C. Little this summer.—Virgil Forsyth is at this place helping T. H. Harman. They are abstracting the titles to the Thomas land.—Roy Mullins was visiting in the upper end of this County last Saturday and Sunday.—C. P. Moore made a trip to Egypt and other points last week.—The Misses Emma, Grace and Flora Sparks were visiting at Sand Lick last Saturday night.—The Bible class of the Sunday School gave a social at the Chapel last Saturday night. The party consisted of the members with their wives and husbands.

HUGH

Hugh, Mar. 18.—Rev. R. L. Ambrose preached the first sermon in the new church, Sunday. Several attended the service. The new church is almost complete.—Everybody seemed to enjoy the beautiful sunshine the last two days.—Luther Campbell was in our midst, Sunday.—Daniel Click of Kerby Knob attended church at this place, Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. I. C. Burns visited the latter's parents here, Saturday and Sunday.—Earl Kimberlain visited his grandparents the past week.—G. M. Bengel attended the Magistrate Court at Long Branch, Saturday.—Rev. James Parsons will be here next Friday night to preach. He will preach Friday night, Saturday evening and Sunday night, Sunday and Sunday night.—Mr. and Mrs. Joe Crowley visited Anderson Crowley, Saturday night.—E. B. Bengel sold a cow for \$27 last week.—Mr. and Mrs. Malen Baker were the guests of Hardin Azbill, Saturday night.

PARROT

Parrot, Mar. 15.—We have been having considerable cold weather.

Feed stuff in this section of the county is very scarce. Corn is a dollar per bushel, and hay is seventy-five cents per hundred.—Uncle Clark Cornett is very sick, and is not expected to live.—The mail carrier has not reached this place for the past four days on account of high water.—Uncle Frank Cole who has had heart dropsy for several weeks is very low.—Maud, the little daughter of Clark Cunagin, is very ill with rheumatism.—Press Cole of Hamilton, Ohio, who has been here to see his sick father, returned home, Monday.—Jane Cunagin has typhoid fever.—W. M. Isaacs of Wanetta was in Letter Box, Wednesday and Thursday, announcing himself as a candidate for sheriff of Jackson County.—There was church at the new church house, Wednesday night.—Mrs. Maggie Matthews and her sister-in-law, Mrs. Arthur Wyatto, left, Sunday, for Delaware, where they will join their husbands who are in the U. S. army.—Phee Hillard and Miss Minnie Price stayed all night at the home of H. J. Gabbard, Wednesday.—John Cunagin left last week for Louisville, where he will work for a while.—James Hundley, Sr., bought a fine mare from Phee Hillard for seventy-five dollars.—H. J. Gabbard went to Horse Lick, Thursday.

HURLEY

Hurley, Mar. 17.—Rev. G. B. Bowman failed to fill his appointment at Indian Creek, Saturday and Sunday.—There were two large tides in Indian Creek last week.—David Gabbard has lagrippe.—W. K. McCollum went to Livingston, Friday, on business.—G. C. Gabbard, G. D. Gabbard and T. J. Faubush went to Livingston last week on a tie raft.—Mrs. Wm. McCollum has been very sick the past two weeks, but is some better now.—Maria, the daughter of John Roberts, had a colic taken from her foot Saturday by Dr. J. D. Hays of McKee.—Will McCollum and family will move to Livingston in two weeks.—T. L. Morris and Ed Anderson of Clay County are visiting relatives here a few days.

CLAY COUNTY

BURNING SPRINGS

Burning Springs, Mar. 16.—The educational board of trustees met at this place last Saturday to appoint trustees to fill two vacancies. Mr. Thamer Hooper was chosen for the Shepherd town district and Mr. H. Nicholson for the Tanyard school.—Columbus Thompson of Caution had the misfortune of having the ends of two of his fingers cut off while working on Jas. Massey's saw mill.—The sale at the home of the late J. B. Howard last week was attended by many people who were anxious to buy feed which is very scarce and high.—Wm. Creech and family who have occupied Mrs. Katie White's tenant house have moved to his parents near Paint Lick. They leave with our best wishes.—J. W. Montgomery recently purchased a horse from Joe Smith for eighty-five dollars.—Mrs. J. B. Howard of Crayne has gone to make her home with her son Andrew of Adella.—Mrs. T. J.

FINISH SOMETHING

This week a father drove into Berea and took two fine boys out of school because he said he needed them to work on the farm.

He little knew what he was doing. He was making them break a term—leave their studies half finished. He destroyed fully half the value of their winter's schooling for the sake of the little they could do in about ten days.

Does it pay to pull bread out of the oven when it is only half baked?

Does it pay to build half a haystack and not top it out?

Does it pay to fence three sides of a field and leave the last side open?

To get the biggest results from schooling one should stay right thru a school year.

But any one can stay a full term.

Finish something!

Robinson has been quite sick for some time, but is better now.—Jack Rawlings who has been connected with an automobile factory in Detroit spent a few days with his people here.—Messrs. Rob. Rawlings and Brinkley, two popular drummers, spent a few days with our merchants.—Word has just been received by Wm. Philpot of Rader that a son of

Mr. and Mrs. Howell Mays, Sunday.—Misses Martha Hughes and Alpha Cornett called on Misses Ida and Mary Sams, Sunday evening.—Messrs. Jim Isaacs and Wilson Mays of Peabody attended Sunday School at Pine Grove last Sunday.—Best wishes for The Citizen.

TRAVELERS REST.

Travelers Rest, Mar. 12.—Owing to the continued cold weather the farmers are getting behind with their work in this vicinity.—A. E. Minter of Raderfield, W. Va., is visiting relatives and friends in and around Travelers Rest, this week.—E. L. Griffey of Orpha was a business caller in town this week.—Mr. and Mrs. Clay Smith are planning to go to Louisville next week to replenish their stock of general merchandise.—Mr. Cox of North Main St. gave the young folks a social, Thursday evening, which was largely attended and much enjoyed by all.—Charles Hall of Kings' Mills, Ohio, has returned to his old home near Travelers Rest.—Miss Ella Botner spent Sunday, Mar. 10th, with her friends at New Hope.—Jesse Wilson has sold his property on the east side of town to Mr. J. W. Wilson.—S. P. Caudill has gone to Lee County, Va., and will probably stay until April 1st.—W. W. Wilson is now making a trip thru Clay County.

FLY TIME

It has been three or four months since most of us have seen a single house fly, and it is hard to realize that next summer we shall have a repetition of last summer's experiences with the hateful pests. Where will the millions, nay billions upon billions, that will infest the streets, the stores, stables, out houses and even the kitchen and dining room come from?

If we should succeed in killing all the flies in one year or even if the winter weather should freeze them all to death, we should have none the next year, for the eggs laid one year do not remain over to hatch the next. The fact is, they hatch in four or five days after they are laid. So the first flies we shall see in the spring are the few that have hidden away in some warm, dark nook in the house during the winter—have found there comfortable winter quarters. And when spring comes with its warm, balmy days, they will wake up, only a few of them—two or three in each home; but week after week their numbers will increase, since one fly may easily become the mother of billions in one season, provided there is a little garbage or filth of any kind about the house, the kitchen, the back yard or the stable wherein she can lay her eggs.

What ought to be the program then if we don't want flies; that is, if we don't want Typhoid Fever, Consumption and a half dozen other diseases which they carry? We ought to prepare to swat the first fly we see and the second and continue the process. And, more than that, the house and all the premises—even the barnyard should be cleaned up—disinfected—so that no eggs can be laid and no young flies hatched.

Great progress was made in 1911 in the extermination of flies: still greater progress ought to be made in 1912.

If the Government can exterminate mosquitoes in Cuba and the Canal Zone, and stamp out yellow fever; if various cities and towns that have been afflicted with Malaria can drain and oil the swamps and cess pools, thus killing another kind of mosquito and removing all danger from malaria, why can't the individual, the home and millions of villages and towns do the same thing as to the house fly.

The Citizen is going to continue its fight on the pesky fly in 1912, and begins thus early. Will not every reader join in the fight?

his was killed by a train in Illinois. The young man was well known here and was highly esteemed by all. —The Rev. Bowman of Owlesley County filled his appointment and preached to a full chapel in his usual forceful and interesting manner. He has received a unanimous call to be moderator of this charge.—The recent good road law which has been enacted and also the law granting women school suffrage have been received with great confidence in the late assembly. We hope that each will now endeavor to carry them out so that both may make great progress for our future welfare and happiness. Mr. Hiram Brock our State Senator has received many complimentary remarks for his deep interest and faithfulness in carrying out his people's wishes.

VINE

Vine, Mar. 16.—Henry Morgan and Levi Pennington went to East Bernstadt, Thursday, after hay for Dr. J. M. Morris.—Wright Robinson of Chesnutburg is visiting friends and relatives here.—Mrs. Sarah Wilson, who has been very low with pneumonia fever, is improving fast.—Miss Julia Ferguson spent Friday night with Miss Mary Rice.—G. W. Browning, who has been on the sick list for the past three weeks, is out again.—Hay is selling at \$1.50 per hundred, and oats at \$2.50 per hundred.—Miss Alice Hurley spent Sunday with Miss Sallie Ingram of Stringtown.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Pennington, of Big Sexton, visited James Pennington, Saturday night.

OWSLEY COUNTY

PERWORTH

Perworth, Mar. 17.—We are having some fine weather now.—Misses Eva Mays and Alpha Cornett were the guests of Miss Martha Hughes, Saturday night and Sunday.—Mrs. Dally Ailstock of Kings' Mills, Ohio, returned home.—Mrs. Dora Combs had a quilting with a social afterwards, Saturday.—Miss Eva Price and sister, Dolly, visited at Mr. Sams, Friday afternoon.—Aunt Aggie Collins has been very sick but is improving.—The Misses Ida and Fanny Mays were the pleasant guests of Mary and Ida Sams, Sunday afternoon.—Mr. and Mrs. Arch Judd and Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Eversole were the guests of

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY

ROCKFORD

Rockford, Mar. 18.—Rev. G. E. Childress is expected to preach at Scaffold Cane the fifth Sunday in March.—Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Martin visited Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bowman, Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. Lee Prewitt moved to Berea last week.—Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Martin are moving to the Daddy Todd house.—Mr. and Mrs. Willie Purkey of Hamilton, O., have moved back to J. S. Waddell's. Their little six months old baby died after they returned. Chalt Bullen expects to move to the farm, near the church at Scaffold Cane, he recently bought.—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bowman expect to move to the farm he bought at Conway.—We have had very nice weather for the last few days.—The Sunday School is progressing nicely at Scaffold Cane.

GOOCHLAND

Goochland, Mar. 16.—Rev. William Durham filled his regular appointment at Pleasant Hill church, Saturday and Sunday.—R. H. Phillips of Dreyfus was visiting relatives in Goochland over Saturday and Sunday.—William Carpenter, our bustling merchant, called on friends on Horse Creek, Sunday night.—Gracie Peters has returned from Dreyfus where she has been visiting her sister.—Elsa Lunsford is among home folks this week.—Floyd Peters contemplates moving to Florida this spring.—Albert Powell of Anville, Jackson County, was in Goochland, Friday, on business.—Hard Mailcoat and Sam Callahan passed through Goochland, Thursday, enroute to Berea, after goods.—The roads are worse than ever known in this section. So say the old residents, and the younger ones certainly don't dispute it.—There is not any doubt but what the ground hog saw his shadow.

CLIMAX

Climax, Mar. 18.—Oto Fenel of Kirksville was at Climax the 11 and 12th on business. Mr. Fenel bought of S. B. Crutcher 80 acres of land near Climax for which he paid \$200.—D. G. Rector moved into property recently vacated by Barlow Clark. He moved last Wednesday.—The Rev. A. J. Baling and Rev. Hayes Smith

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were called as moderators a few days ago for the Baptist church at Grassy Springs, Jackson County.—Uncle W. J. Chasteen of Disputanta is said to be very sick.—C. M. Isaacs of Goochland was visiting at Climax, Saturday night.—Uncle Abney Ballinger is no better.

MADISON COUNTY

KINGSTON

Kingston, Mar. 18.—Mrs. George Young and daughter, Mrs. May Lain, spent part of last week with relatives at Paint Lick.—Zay Boen of Richmond spent Thursday with his mother, Mrs. J. M. Boen.—Miss Fannie Jackson will leave in a few days for Detroit, Mich., where she will spend the summer with her cousins, Mr. and Mrs. Jeff Jackson.—Miss Martha Maupin of Philadelphia, Pa., came Wednesday, to spend several months with her parents and other relatives.—Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Powell of Big Hill, and Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Sandlin of this place spent Sunday with J. C. Powell.—Ed Lawson who is attending Berea College was the guest of his parents from Friday till Sunday.—Charlie Powell made a business trip to Berea, Monday.

HARTS

Harts, Mar. 19.—Mrs. Maggie Logsdon, who has been quite sick is improving.—Wm. Purkey and family have moved back from Ohio.—Mr. and Mrs. John Ponder have been visiting Jas. McQueen and family.—T. J. Lake has gone to Jackson County on business.—Died, on the 12th, the infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Purkey, from membranous croup.—Ella Lake attended the funeral of her cousin at Richmond last week.—Services are conducted here every Sunday afternoon by Mrs. Roberts.

ESTILL COUNTY

LOCUST BRANCH

Locust Branch, Mar. 15.—There was a large tide in the Red Lick Creek last Friday and quite a lot of logs were run to market.—The roads are in very bad condition.—Mrs. Mandy Kindred who has been sick is better.—The Farmers are not having much success in their farming.—The swinging bridge has just been completed across the creek.—There is considerable sickness in this vicinity, due to sudden changes in temperature.—The little three year old child of Clark Johnson has been seriously ill with the erysipelas.—Jack Lunsford closed his school here on the 4th on account of bad weather.—Oria Henderson will have his sale the 16th and will go at once to Kansas.—John Collins made a business trip to Berea last Saturday.—Mr. and Mrs. Claud Oliver visited Jim Bicknell from last Monday until Wednesday.—H. G. Bicknell is having lots of clearing done on Coffey Mountain.—Sheard Baker visited H. G. Bicknell last Sunday night.

A PROGRESSIVE TOWN

A few months ago The Citizen commented upon the progress being made by Pineville, a sister mountain town. The item of news that was then noted was the fact that the city fathers had faced the ire of the owners and passed an ordinance prohibiting the grazing of cattle on the streets.

It seems now that the people are so delighted with the sanitary improvement thus brought about that they are eager to go still further, and the Pineville Sun records another step taken by the council which certainly puts the little city ahead of Berea and some other enterprising towns that we know.

The new ordinance prohibits chickens running at large in the town and a fine of \$2 is provided for violation of the law.

Kentucky was never so much alive to the educational welfare of her children. This interest will and should produce splendid results if properly guided. The Kentucky Educational Association which meets at Louisville on June 25-27 is the clearing house for educational thought and action and every progressive teacher in Kentucky should be present on that occasion. Each teacher who attends should take a new idea with him and be prepared to carry many back home.

"Flies in the kitchen may be almost as dangerous as rough on rats in the pantry."

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